# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.


## THIRD EDITION.

IMPORTANT FROM PETERSBURG

REBELS ASSAULT OUR WORKS.

THEY ARE REPEATEDLY REPULSED.

WE HOLD OUR OWN.

REBELS FINALLY RETIRE.

ENEMY'S LOSS REPORTED HEAVY.

**Special to The Evening Telegraph.**

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The *Star* says:—The mail steamer *Charlotte Vanderbilt*, from City Point, reports that early yesterday morning the Rebels in front of the 9th Corps made several desperate assaults upon our works, probably under the impression that our movements up the James river had obliged General Grant to materially weaken his lines in front of Petersburg.

The positions of other corps were also assaulted, and for several hours a fierce contest raged.

The cannonading was terrific, interspersed with musketry on either side. The enemy, however, did not catch us napping, and thus were speedily repulsed, leaving their dead and wounded on the field, between the two lines.

The Rebels are said to have lost heavily, but at this time the *Vanderbilt* left no details had been received; the main facts known being that the enemy had been heavily repulsed, and had retired again beyond their works.

**MOVEMENT ON THE NORTH BANK.**

**Special to The Evening Telegraph.**

WASHINGTON, August 19.—To-day's Washington *Chronicle* has a City Point letter dated the 17th, which says:—"Advices from Deep Bottom are cheering to-day. The *Metamora* brought down the first instalment of prisoners—253 privates and 17 officers; our captures are reported at 1500; it would be safer to say 800. An attempt on the part of the Rebels to flank us resulted in the capture of the flanking party.

General Grant was at the dock when the prisoners arrived. His three stars soon revealed to them who he was, when some of the bolder spirits saluted him, so eager were the rebellious crowd to catch a glimpse of that great man.

Several slight skirmishes ensued for a commanding position. One of the objects of the expedition is now apparent. The Rebels had become acquainted with our canaling operations, and were engaged in the enterprise of drowning us out. They succeeded in drowning a few men and a considerable amount of stores, before General Grant interrupted them by the attack of the 10th Corps on their rear.

The work is now progressing rapidly towards completion.

Seven hundred sick and wounded of the 2d Corps have been received at the hospital at City Point.

The weather, though warm, is favorable for the poor fellows, and the average of deaths is lighter than usual.

**THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.**

All accounts from Sheridan's army show them to be concentrating at Winchester. He went as far into the Shenandoah as he intended, and fully accomplished his purpose. There are renewed rumors about another contemplated Rebel invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Many people in the previously invaded districts are growing alarmed, but those best informed have no fear.

## ARMY OF POTOMAC.

OPERATIONS ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE JAMES.

PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED.

A CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT

Artillery Fight at Petersburg.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated at noon on Wednesday, says:—"The 2d Corps, having been unsuccessful in the attack on the enemy on the north side of the James river, on Sunday, fell back to a safe position, which they occupied until yesterday, when another assault was determined on and carried successfully, the enemy having been driven from their works with heavy loss in killed and wounded, and several hundred prisoners, who fell into our hands.

The 2d Corps also captured a few heavy guns, which the enemy had not time to carry off, besides a quantity of small arms. Our loss was quite severe. Our troops still hold the position they gained.

The cavalry, under General Gregg, had an engagement with the Rebels, and drove them from some works near the New Market road; but they rallied from the different forts in the vicinity, and finally forced the cavalry back upon the infantry supports. Colonel Gregg, commanding the 2d Brigade, 2d Division Cavalry Corps, was severely wounded in the engagement.

"It is said that General Butler's troops had a slight engagement yesterday; but without much advantage to either side."

BEFORE PETERSBURG, August 18.—About one o'clock this evening the enemy opened the most vigorous fire since the mine was exploded. It commenced on the right and centre and was directed towards a valley where they seemed to imagine that our troops were being massed, and finally extended along the whole line of the Appomattox to the Jerusalem plank road.

The night was beautiful, the moon shining brightly, but no damage of any account resulted from the affair. It lasted about two hours, and was thought to be a prelude to an attack on some part of our line. The usual quiet has since prevailed.

Heavy firing was also heard during the night in the direction of General Butler's Department but nothing has been heard from that point.

**From New Orleans via Cairo.**

CAIRO, August 19.—The steamer *Olive Branch*, from New Orleans on the 12th instant, has arrived. She was not molested, as rumored in Memphis. Her officers knew nothing of the capture of the steamer *Lady* or any other boats since the *Caribel* was destroyed.

The New Orleans Cotton Market was unsettled and depressed; sales for the week 600 bales, receipts, 2527; exported, 1556; Stock on hand 6295. Sugar and Molasses held higher above buyers' views. Flour declined; choice extra $13·25.

—Queen Dowager Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, mother of King Kamehameha V., intends visiting Europe.

## LATER FROM MOBILE

Preparations for the Attack on Fort Morgan.

THE FORT COMPLETELY INVESTED.

REBELS BURN THE OUT-BUILDINGS AND THEIR ONLY VESSEL.

DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF THE FORT.

NEW ORLEANS, August 12, via CAIRO, August 18.—The steamer *Kate Dale*, from Fort Gaines, Mobile harbor, yesterday morning, arrived here last night.

Admiral Farragut had prepared his fleet for action, and issued orders to attack Fort Morgan at 8 o'clock yesterday, A. M. It was to receive an enfilading fire from the fleet, and the land force in its rear have invested it wherever there was a foot of ground to stand upon.

The Rebels had destroyed all the outbuildings of the fort, and also burned their only vessel lying under its guns. Everything about the fort indicated a determination to contest the battle till the last.

The channel to Dog river was unobstructed. The naval iron-clad force was confident of success.

At a late hour last night we heard that Admiral Farragut had demanded the unconditional surrender of the Fort.

Admiral Farragut's demand for its surrender, made on Tuesday, was refused, the commander of the Fort saying that he had six months provisions and fighting rations, and would resist to the last moment.

Before this General Granger's force in the rear had cut the communications of the east.

The ram *Tennessee* was in the attack on the fort.

Admiral Farragut was confident of reducing the fort.

The flag-ship *Hartford* was badly injured.

We hold all the channels of the bay.

## FROM NORTH GEORGIA.

BATTLE OF CRAYSVILLE.

GENERAL STEDMAN WOUNDED

Colonel Streight Reported Killed.

THE ENEMY'S DOINGS AND DESIGNS.

LOUISVILLE, August 18.—A gentleman just from the front reports that on Thursday General Stedman started from Chattanooga, and met the foe at Graysville, eighteen miles distant, and several engagements ensued. The Federal loss is not stated. It is reported that General Stedman was severely wounded, and Colonel Streight, of the 51st Indiana volunteers, killed.

A Rebel force is reported at Cleveland, Tenn.

A brigade from Chattanooga left Cleveland on Wednesday.

The Rebel cavalry have divided into small parties, and are demonstrating upon the towns in Northern Georgia and Tennessee.

The Federal pickets were fired upon at various points between Chattanooga and Bridgeport. The probable intention of the Rebels is to destroy the Bridge between Falling Waters and Bridgeport. As our informant left, Major-General Stedman's Adjutant was leaving Chattanooga for Graysville with a cavalry force.

The Frankfort train is three hours behind time caused by the cars running off the track near Frankfort. No casualties are reported.

**FROM CAIRO.**

CAIRO, August 18.—Two soldiers, belonging to the 37th Iowa, were killed and seven badly wounded by being crushed between moving cars and the wall of the railroad depot.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 15th mentions the capture and plunder of steamers by guerillas; but does not say when or where it occurred.

There are also rumors that the steamers *Okee Branch* and *Edward Walsh* had been robbed. Gunboat No. 3 was fired into on the 12th by a Rebel battery at Gaines' Landing. Thirty-three shots struck her, but no lives were lost.

**THE PIRATE "TALLAHASSEE."**

BOSTON, August 19.—The British brig *Ella Ackles*, from New Brandon, reports, on the 16th in latitude 42 degrees 55 minutes, longitude 66 degrees 30 minutes, saw the pirate *Tallahassee* destroying vessels, cutting away spars, and scuttling the hulls. Two barques, one brig, and three schooners were in sight at the time—all American vessels. Also saw one schooner, probably the *Mercy A. Howe*, before reported, which had been scuttled, but could not ascertain her name, and took from her four dories, sails, &c. She sunk twenty minutes after. The next day in latitude 42 degrees 50 minutes, longitude 67 degrees 5 minutes, spoke the steamer *Dacotah* steering east, and reported the above to her.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., August 18.—A suspicious looking barque-rigged steamer kept lying off Cape Race on Saturday and Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. The weather was very fine.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW YORK, August 19.—Flour quiet. Sales of 11,000 bbls at $9 10@9 15 for State; $11·60@12 for Ohio; Southern, $10 75@14. Wheat quiet. Sales unimportant. Corn quiet. No sales of importance. Beef dull. Pork heavy; $36·60@37. Lard firm; 25@26c. Whisky firm, slow of sale, and prices unaltered: held at $1·07½ buyers offer $1·00.

Receipts—Flour, 14,000 barrels: Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels.

## GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

GENERAL MEREDITH'S FIGHT.

HARPER'S FERRY, August 18.—Advices from the front state that General Meredith's division of cavalry had a fight with some of Early's infantry a day or two since, near Front Royal, in which the enemy were completely routed, with a loss of several hundred prisoners, including forty-seven officers and three battle flags.

The prisoners were greatly chagrined at finding themselves whipped and captured by cavalry.

COLONEL DEVINS, OF NEW YORK, WOUNDED—OTHER CASUALTIES.

Among the casualties is the old war-horse, Colonel Thos. C. Devins, 6th New York Cavalry, wounded in the foot.

Captain Morwid, 6th Pennsylvania, formerly an aid to General Buford, it is reported, is killed, and Major Starr, of the 6th Pennsylvania, is wounded.

Lieutenant E. E. Ewing, 91st Ohio, reported killed on July 24 at Winchester, although seriously wounded in the chest, has just been brought in here on his way home, and is doing well.

CATTLE RECAPTURED.

Our cavalry is reported to have recaptured from the Rebels some of the animals recently taken by the guerilla Moseby. This achievement was only accomplished after a sharp fight.

—A chimney built in 1769, in an old house on King street, in Northampton, Massachusetts, and lately taken down, furnished bricks enough to build three modern chimneys, an underpinning to a house, eight piers in the cellar, a cistern, and a drain three hundred feet long, besides a wagon-load sold, and a lot left.

## THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST RICHMOND.

**The New Movement—The Operations on the North Bank of the James—The Operations in the Shenandoah Valley—The Rebel Strategy—Plans, Combinations, and Prospects.**

WASHINGTON, Thursday, August 18.—A fortnight ago, discussing the military outlook in Virginia from the point of view of the unsuccessful assault of the 30th of July, I adventured the prophecy that "Lee's temerity would be Grant's opportunity."

Certainly there was very much in that affair to stimulate, if not to justify, rash enterprises on the part of the enemy. With the best possible combinations, wrought out in all their preliminary details with admirable success, the upshot was a bloody repulse. Equally shut out from turning either to the right hand or the left, our army was seemingly condemned to attacks as slaughterous as they are fruitless; or, in a hopeless dead-lock, to watch from behind its earthworks the motions of an enemy into whose hands the power of initiative would have passed.

Nor was this all that appeared discouraging. Still more ominous than the failure itself was the inference it seemed to warrant of the enfeebled and dispirited condition of our troops. It was, therefore, not without the semblance, at least, of reason, that the Copperhead press exultingly proclaimed that the campaign was ended—that "Richmond *could not be taken*." This opinion was eagerly taken up and echoed by the Rebel press.

"The Northern mind," said the Richmond *Whig*, a day or two ago, "has reached the conclusion that Grant's campaign is a 'failure,' and that 'Richmond cannot be taken;' and we are content to put that weighty fact in the scales against Grant's self-excusing and unsustained declarations." In a similar strain wrote the Petersburg *Express*:—"We are inclined to think that this calm does not presage a coming storm, *but simply means that the jig is up*, or, to discard figure, that the siege is a failure, and the Yankees are busy in getting ready to slip away, bag and baggage, if Robert Lee will only let them."

If the only effect of the late repulse had been to inspire this kind of *bluster* on the part of the Rebel papers, it would have been of but little moment. But it had far weightier results than this—it influenced the action of the enemy. It has not been unknown to General Grant that for some time past Lee, relying on the improbability of any further move on the part of his antagonist, was making large detachments from his force at Petersburg.

First one division was sent to reinforce Early in the valley, then another, till the gross of his subtraction amounted to not less than twenty thousand men. Other troops were despatched to the aid of Hood at Atlanta, and to meet the attack on Mobile, and though information is not so precise as to the number of men sent to these named points, there is no doubt that certain detachments have been made.

It is for precisely such a turn of affairs that General Grant has been waiting and watching day by day. It is easy to believe that he has been not unwilling that Lee should adopt and act on the theory of the demoralization of our army, and one can readily see that it has not been without a quiet inward joy that he has learnt through his scouts of the late doings of the enemy.

And it may be remarked that, if it was a grievous humiliation to see an assault with such results made by the best efficient corps of the army, while fifty thousand splendid troops stood idly by, that humiliation will find a partial compensation if it produces in the minds of the Rebels those "official and blown surmises" that appear in their journals; and, above all, if it induced the Rebel commander to enter on any such rash enterprises as he seems to have aventured.

There was one man who was determined that the Virginia campaign should not go out in any such lame and impotent conclusion as the Petersburg fiasco. General Grant is not the man, with such an army as he yet commands, to cry a halt or admit a failure. Ignorant of when he is beaten, esteeming nothing concluded until everything is tried, and every resource exhausted, he was content to await other and better opportunities for a blow at his antagonist. Little recking what "time" he "fights it out" on, he has already crossed every line ever proposed against Richmond, *and will try them all over again if need be*.

It is but a day or two ago since every sign seemed to portend that the Rebel predictions of the raising of the siege of Petersburg would be fulfilled. A large portion of the army was embarked on transports, under sealed orders, and speculation was rife as to what line of operations would next be adopted. And if, in the meantime, other objects are on foot, it is still not beyond the reach of possibility that the siege of Petersburg may be raised. General Grant will certainly do so, if his judgment should dictate this step.

It remains as yet a secret with those in the confidence of the commanding General, what was the original destination of the troops that were a few days ago placed upon transports in the James river. That they were shipped merely for the purpose of deceiving the enemy is hardly to be supposed, for that would be calling into play an apparatus enormously cumbersome to effect what might have been equally efficaciously accomplished by much simpler means.

The indications, therefore, seem to be that it was the original purpose to withdraw the body of troops named to some other field of operations; but that at the last moment it was determined, from some information suddenly received, to throw this body on the north bank of the James, for a new sally toward Richmond by that line. With this view, the starting of the fleet in broad day *down* the James, and its sudden and secret *recall* after night, followed by the debarkation of the troops at Deep Bottom, was a well designed *ruse de guerre*, in keeping with General Grant's favorite system of military stratagems.

The line of advance taken up in the late movement has been twice already, during the present campaign, the scene of operations; but they both differed from the present movement in that both were but feints. During the operations attending the transfer of the army across the James river, the 5th Corps was thrown forward on the roads leading to Malvern Hill, and it is fresh in the public recollection that three days previous to the last assault on the lines of Petersburg, the 2d Corps, accompanied by the cavalry, made demonstrations on the roads by the north bank of the James, with a view of calling away detachments of Lee's army from Petersburg, while the real action was made elsewhere. The present movement, whether designed to aim directly at the capture of Richmond by a *coup de main*, or only to secure such positions as may further and facilitate subsequent operations against the Rebel capital by a slower process, is at least a *serious* one. Indeed, from the distribution of force, it would appear that the troops left in the works before Petersburg are reduced to a purely subsidiary *role*; and what they do will depend almost entirely on the developments made by the powerful body operating on the north side of the James.

Of the preliminary operations of this force, you have already received advices; they have been marked by entire success; and though no decisive action has yet taken place, the positions secured are of high value in view of future operations. Sunday morning saw the 2d Corps (Hancock) and the 10th Corps (Birney) planted on the north side of the James at Deep Bottom; the 10th Corps holding the left of the line and resting on the west bluff of Deep Bottom; the 2d Corps on the right of Four Mile Run.

A successful charge in the morning by portions of both corps resulted in driving the enemy from their first line of rifle-pits, and in the evening a successful assault and flanking movement, by General Birney's command, dislodged the Rebels from their second line. These positions were not gained without severe loss, but they were worth what they cost, as the points secured admitted an extension and development of our line.

Accordingly, on Monday, the 10th Corps, which had previously held the left of the line, was moved round, and took position on the right of the 2d Corps. These manœuvres would seem to indicate a purpose on the part of General Grant to wheel the line of battle round by the right on the James river, planting it opposite Fort Darling, where the heights of Ball's Bluff give a commanding position.

With our force on the rear of the forts dominating the bluffs of the James, their reduction will be a simple problem of engineering. Nor is this all. Possession of the locality named would plant the army in an interior position relative to Richmond and Petersburg, thus permitting rapid concentration for an offensive movement against either point at pleasure.

On the whole, the situation of the army on the James is very much brighter than it has been to cut an apparent inextricable knot.

But in looking beyond the immediate bounds of events happening and likely to happen in the present scene of military operations, and essaying to estimate their bearing on the general scope of the campaign in Virginia, we must take into account the position, relations, and prospects of all the other forces operating in this theatre of war.

The time has passed away when we saw the aggregate of all the contending forces massed in two solid "points of mighty opposites." Looking at the distribution of General Grant's forces in Virginia, we find it bisected into two nearly equal parts, or rather we find two bodies sufficiently formidable to be called independent armies. The one is the army now operating south of Richmond; the other the army operating in the Shenandoah valley.

This division of force is not the result of any wilful policy of taking up two different lines of operation against one and the same objective point, which would be contrary to an approved maxim of the military art, the violation of which has too often cost us dearly, but has rather been forced upon the director of the armies by the turn of events and the action of the enemy.

The presence near the borders of the loyal States of a Rebel force powerful enough to defeat the ill-assorted and worse-directed troops present in Maryland to oppose it, and enterprising enough to set at will the population of that State and Pennsylvania into a blaze, imposed the obligation of driving this standing menace to a sufficient remove to be no longer a cause of national shame and humiliation.

After this force had retired south of the Potomac, the duty still remained of pushing it out of the Shenandoah valley, where it was accumulating large supplies from the growing crops. Real work, looking towards this end, was begun when General Sheridan was put in command of the half dozen independent and distracted bodies of troops that had heretofore been carrying on the parody of war.

To meet the vigorously pushed advance of the Union Commander, Lee found it prudent to reinforce the column of Early by successive installments, amounting in the gross to twenty thousand men. Corresponding additions were accordingly made to Sheridan's force. And thus it happens that, as already indicated, the forces in Virginia appear to be almost equally divided between the Army of the James and the Army of the Shenandoah.

So large a force as composes the column in the Shenandoah valley will not justify all that should be hoped from it if it did no more than drive the Rebel force back towards Richmond. A retreat in this direction, whether voluntary or compulsory, is quite open to the enemy, and this, indeed, is the crowning advantage which Early has in his position interior to the two halves of the Union army.

Such a policy on the part of the Rebels could only be regarded as a very great disadvantage to us; for while it is open to the enemy by a two or three days' march to effect a junction with Lee, our column in the Shenandoah valley could only reach Grant by an extremely round-about course. It will be General Sheridan's care to prevent the execution of this design on the part of the enemy, and this he is now doing by vigorously following him up, while, if the necessities of the situation should tempt Lee to withdraw the force from the valley, an energetic demonstration towards Lynchburg would compel the Rebels to retain a force powerful enough to defend that point, and the important line of railroad communication there tapped. It is in this way that the column under General Sheridan will act as a powerful diversion to the main operations under General Grant.

That operation is the siege of Richmond, which the assured possession of the positions on the north banks of the James, secured by the late movement, will enable him to open within half a dozen miles of the Rebel capital.

WM. SWINTON.

—*N. Y. Times.*

**THE INDIAN WAR.**

DENVER CITY, C. T., August 18.—The regiment of one hundred days' cavalry, authorized by the War Department three days ago, to fight the Indians, is already more than half filled. It is expected it will be in the field in less than ten days. It is to operate in the Platte valley and to protect the overland mail and wagon trains.

In this they are to have the co-operation of troops from the east. It is hoped the route will soon be established, and the Indians severely chastised. At present all trains and mail coaches are stopped.

Friendly Indians report that extensive combinations exist among the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Sioux, Camanches, Utes, and Shanes, and that they intend to wage a war of extermination against the whites.

Martial law is being enforced here, and all places of business have been closed until further orders.

Several independent militia companies are about ready to start out, and a few days will demonstrate the truth or falsity of the many wild rumors floating about. Provisions of all kinds are very high and rapidly advancing, and unless communication with the States is speedily resumed there will be much suffering, if not actual starvation.

LATER.

The Indians murdered several families and burned a number of houses on Cherry creek, twenty-five miles from here, last night. Settlers are fleeing to this city for protection. The commander of this district to-day issued a special order for the enrolment of all the able-bodied males over sixteen years of age.

Drafting to fill the 100 day regiments will be commenced immediately. A line of block houses is being erected around the city. The fact that the telegraph wires are unmolested leads to the belief that no white men are engaged with the Indians in their work of destruction.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—Information from Fort Riley, General Blunt's headquarters, say that three ranches near Little Blue river have been burned by the Indians, the stock run off, and the inhabitants killed, their bodies being found in the ashes of the buildings. The citizens of Washington, Republic, and Clay counties have been armed by General Blunt. Four hunters have been killed at Salesia, fifty miles west of Fort Riley.

Between Nilesburg and Little Blue no ranches have been left standing, and between sixty and seventy dead bodies have been seen. There are no ranches remaining between the Big Sandy and Little Blue, and no inhabitants between Fort Kearney and Denver.

Four trains have been captured on the Little Blue, and all the stock, consisting of four hundred and fifty cattle and a large number of mules, driven off. The men belonging to these trains escaped.

The Indians are well mounted, and most of them armed with long-range guns.

Captain Thompson, with thirteen men of the 16th Kansas Cavalry and one howitzer, is pursuing the Indians who committed the outrages on the Little Blue. Despatches from him, dated the 9th, state that the Indians moved towards Republican Fork with 1000 oxen and large herds of horses and mules. General Sherry, of the Kansas militia, has also joined the pursuit, moving north of Thompson's command.

Eight days have elapsed since any communication has been had from points further west than nineteen miles from Little Blue, within which distance sixteen men, women, and children have been massacred, and every dwelling burned.

The families of the settlers have been sent to the settlements, and the men turned upon the Indian trail. General Blunt sent orders to Forts Leaven, Ellsworth, and Salina for the commands there to scout in the direction taken by the Indians, keeping ready to join in the general pursuit when their trail was found.

General Blunt was doing everything possible with the small force at his command.

—The printing pressmen of Boston have organized a "Union."

—Dr. Bushnell's congregation, at Hartford, have decided to erect their new church edifice on Asylum Hill immediately. It will be built of brown freestone, in the early English style, and will have an ornamental stone tower one hundred and thirty feet high, but no spire.

—Probably no part of New Jersey is more rapidly developing (says the Newark *Advertiser*) than the extreme southern counties of Atlantic and Cape May. During the last few years immense tracts of woodland in that region have been cleared and prosperous settlements established, around which productive farms are now cultivated, furnishing the New York and Philadelphia markets every variety of produce, the newly-constructed railroads affording speedy and ample means of communication. The occupants of this region are mainly Germans and New Englanders, who have brought with them the habits of industry and thrift which always constitute guaranties of success.

## TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

**Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.**

WASHINGTON, August 19.

**A Mission.**

Brigadier-General Cullum, Chief of Staff to General Halleck, has gone upon a mission to General Sherman's army, and is expected to be absent a fortnight.

**Reported Removal of Gen. Burbridge.**

It is believed that Major-General Doubleday has been assigned to command in Kentucky, relieving Brevet Major-General Burbridge.

**Overland Mail Service.**

The Postmaster-General has concluded a contract for the overland mail service from the Missouri river to California for four years from the 1st of October, at the rate of $750,000 per annum.

**On Sick Leave.**

General J. J. Bartlett, commanding 3d Brigade 1st Division, 5th Corps, passed through this city to-day upon a sick leave of twenty days. The General is prostrated from one of those malarious fevers incident to the country in which he has been campaigning.

**Issue of Currency to National Banks.**

Judge McCullough, Comptroller of the Currency, is issuing bills from his bureau to the several National Banks heretofore organized, at the rate of $3,000,000 per diem. The total amount heretofore issued to date reaches the sum of $840,390,000.

**Colonel Greene.**

Lieutenant-Colonel Elias M Greene has been promoted to be Colonel, and relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington. He is ordered to Cincinnati, and will relieve Assistant Quartermaster-General Swords as Supervisory Quartermaster of the Western Division. Quartermaster J. A. Ellison succeeds Colonel Greene in this Department.

**The Battle in the Valley.**

Sheridan came in collision with Early's forces in the Shenandoah valley, near Strasburg, yesterday, and some sharp fighting took place, which resulted in defeating and driving the Rebels. Three hundred prisoners were captured and several stands of colors. It appears that two divisions of Longstreet's Corps have reinforced Early in the valley, and that Longstreet's men, who were captured on Sunday by Birney above Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James, belonged to a division which was under marching orders for the valley, when our forces crossed the river and got them into the fight. Thus it will appear that the Rebels have determined upon a heavy campaign in the valley. General Grant is, however, fully prepared for them.

**The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Regiment Addressed by the President.**

Yesterday afternoon the 164th Ohio Regiment, Colonel J. C. Lee, whose term of service has expired, paid their respects to the President, in front of the Executive Mansion, who addressed them as follows:—

"Soldiers:—You are about to return to your homes and your friends, after having, as I learn, performed in camp a comparatively short term of duty in this great contest. I am greatly obliged to you, and to all who come forward at the call of their country. I wish it might be more generally and universally understood what the country is now engaged in. We have, as all will agree, a free Government, where every man has a right to be equal with every other man. In this great struggle this form of government and every form of human rights is endangered if our enemies succeed. There is more involved in this contest than is realized by every one. There is involved in this struggle the question whether your children and my children shall enjoy the privileges we have enjoyed.

I say this in order to impress upon you, if you are not already so impressed, that no small matter should divert us from our great purpose. There may be some inequalities in the practical application of our system. It is fair that each man shall pay taxes in exact proportion to the value of his property; but if we should wait before collecting a tax to adjust the taxes upon each man in exact proportion with every other man we should never collect any tax at all. There may be mistakes made sometimes; things may be done wrong, while the officers of the Government do all they can to prevent mistakes. But I put it to you, as citizens of this great Republic, not to let your minds be carried off from the great work we have before us; this struggle is too large for you to be diverted from it by any small matter. When you return to your homes, rise up to the height of a generation of men worthy of a free Government, and we will carry out the great work we have commenced. I return to you my sincere thanks, soldiers, for the honor you have done me this afternoon."

Cheers were given for the President, and he was saluted by the regiment, after which the march was taken up for the railroad depot.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 70 Noon, 79. One P. M., 80. Wind, E. N. E.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—We call the attention of our readers to the Young Men's Christian Association of our city, whose object is the benefit of our young men of all classes, including those who have served their country. They have two fine rooms, Nos. 1009 and 1011, on Chesnut street, for which they pay a high rent. In these rooms may be found a library of over two hundred valuable books, a great variety of pamphlets, daily and weekly newspapers, and other reading matter, together with a record of all the Pennsylvania soldiers who have been received into our hospitals, and a record of discharged soldiers and sailors desiring employment. In one of the rooms the noon-day prayer meeting, continued for six years, is held. In this meeting our country and our brave soldiers and sailors are remembered daily. Every day soldiers resort to these rooms to write their letters, and to seek advice and aid from those in charge.

This important institution intend having an excursion to Atlantic City on the 30th of this month, and they desire to take with them five hundred of our disabled soldiers, and ask our citizens respectfully to pay for their tickets. Each ticket is $1·50 for the excursion. Some of our friends have subscribed for ten tickets for this object, and we trust many others will give their aid.

CRUELTY TO MULES.—The police authorities are determined to put a stop to the cruel practice of mule drivers of beating the animals under their charge. Shocking sights of this kind are witnessed daily on Market street and Broad street. A mule driver named B. D. Bitner was arrested at Twelfth and Market street yesterday, and held to answer by Alderman Jones.

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—Samuel C. and Daniel R. Heyett, residents of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, were held in a thousand dollars bail, for a further hearing, by the United States Commissioner, yesterday, on the charge of inducing soldiers to desert from Carlisle barracks.

RASCALLY.—Some villain started a report yesterday afternoon that a terrible accident had occurred on the Atlantic City Railroad, by which some two or three thousand excursionists, returning to this city, were either terribly maugled or killed. Of course there was no truth in the report.

BROKE HIS THIGH.—A soldier, named James Hamilton, belonging to the 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers, jumped from the fourth story window of the Barracks, Fifth and Buttonwood streets, last evening, and broke his thigh.

RUN OVER.—Archambald Chesnut was injured at Seventh and Market streets yesterday, by being run over with a horse and cart. He was taken to his home at No. 224 Lybrandt street.

PROMOTION OF A PHILADELPHIAN.—Lieutenant H. R. Neel, signal officer on General Hancock's staff, has been promoted to a captaincy for meritorious conduct.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants were issued for the payment of the city bounty to 78 men, to be credited on the next draft.

THE TRAGEDY ON BOARD THE SHIP "LADY EMILY PEEL."—Coroner Taylor commenced an investigation into the cause of the tragedy mentioned in our edition of yesterday, as having happened about noon on board the British ship "*Lady Emily Peel*," from London derry. The investigation brought to light the following facts:—

Yesterday morning several of the crew went ashore, and among them Robert Dougherty, a seaman.

After a short absence Dougherty returned, and complained to the captain that he had not had his breakfast, and gave as a reason that the cook was drunk. Captain Penny ordered the cook ashore, and directed the steward to see to the men having breakfast. Dougherty continued to find fault, and in this he was encouraged by Francis McKeever, one of his shipmates. An affray was the result, and the captain and boatswain, Jo eph McMasters, interferred, and parted the combatants. A few minutes after, the quarrel was renewed, and three or four of the crew assaulted the boatswain. In the midst of the affray, McKeever drew his sheath knife and stabbed McMasters in the neck, severing the carotid artery, and causing death in a few moments.

McKeever was himself stabbed in three places, but by whom it is not known. One of the wounds is in the abdomen and is considered dangerous. He was taken to the hospital. Eight of the crew were arrested, and removed to the Cherry Street Station House, Robert Dougherty, who began the affray, being among them. John Hester, a Custom House officer, testified that he saw the affray, and that it began by Dougherty wrangling about his breakfast. Heard some one say he could whip any one on board the ship, and soon after saw three men beating the boatswain. McKeever took his knife from its sheath, and reaching over, struck the deceased in the neck; saw the knife in McKeever's hand, and was satisfied that he gave the stab.

Captain Penny testified that he saw the knife in McKeever's hand, and that an attempt was made to stick him with it.

Other persons who saw the occurrence, testified to the use of the knife by McKeever, yet no one saw McKeever stabbed.

Dr. Shapleigh, who made the post mortem examination, testified that the wound was an inch and a half long, and the same distance below the left ear. It penetrated downward, severing the prominent tunsele in the side of the neck, the external jugular vein, and the carotid artery. From the appearance of the wound the knife seemed to have been turned in. Very little is known of either McKeever or McMasters. Both are Irishmen, and shipped in Londonderry. The cause of the whole affair was whisky.

The Coroner's jury examined a number of witnesses, including the sailors in the affray, but no facts were developed in addition to those given. A verdict was rendered to the effect, that McMasters died from the effects of a stab inflicted by McKeever, and McKeever was committed for trial. Five of the crew were sent below as witnesses.

ENLISTING IN THE NAVY.—Most bitter complaints are still made in regard to the manner in which naval enlistments are conducted in this city. We are assured, upon the best authority, that it is impossible to have a recruit mustered into the navy and credited to the city of Philadelphia. Persons around the rendezvous respectfully inform the recruit that if he will be credited to New Jersey he will be accepted, if not he will not be taken at all. This cannot be done without the knowledge of the officers inside, who seem to wink at this rascality. This matter has gone far enough, and the sooner such men are rode out of town on a rail the better for the interests of Philadelphia. The affair has been laid before the commandant at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, who, we understand, has taken the matter in charge. Complaint has also been made to the Navy Department, and if the evil is not at once remedied, let the people take the matter in their own hands and teach these swindlers what fair play is.

MILITARY.—Colonel H. G. Sickles will command the Sixth Union League Regiment, now being raised under the auspices of that body. The regiment is for one year's service, and each recruit receives the city bounty in hand the moment the muster is complete.

Mr. Joseph Moore has charge of the recruiting of Birney's Sharpshooters, five companies of which are to be raised in this city. Recruits have the privilege of enlisting for one, two, or three years.

Most of the wards have completed their Bounty Fund organizations, and many of these will undoubtedly be relieved from the draft, especially where the quota is small.

RETURN OF THE PHILADELPHIA SCOUTS.—This morning the Philadelphia Scouts, under the command of Captain Robert Evans, of Common Council, returned to the city. These men were raised at the expense of the city during the late raid into Pennsylvania. They have been absent nearly two months, during which time they have rendered valuable service in the Cumberland, scouring the country for miles around, and capturing many Rebel stragglers and spies. The company numbers over forty men, all of whom return safe.

ACCIDENT ON THE DELAWARE—BOY DROWNED.—Herbert Murdock, aged five years, fell into the Delaware yesterday afternoon from a vessel anchored at Beverly, New Jersey. The father leaped overboard and succeeded in seizing his son, but, becoming exhausted, lost hold, and the boy sank. Every effort by citizens was made to recover the body, but without effect. The boy had light curly hair, and was dressed in a red striped jacket, with mouse-colored pants.

KILLED.—James McGibbon was killed on Wednesday night by falling from a window at Twenty-fifth and Ashburton streets.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Calculations, &c., at Crittenden's Commercial College, No. 637 Chesnut street, corner of Seventh. No Vacations. Students instructed at such hours as best suit their convenience. Telegraphing taught by one of the best of pratical operators. Catalogues for the last year, containing the names of nearly five hundred students, terms, &c., may be had gratis, on application.

MOSQUITO NETS, all the patent frame, or any other net, made to fit the bedstead, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WE HAVE BY FAR the largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever be his size or proportions, in garments equal in all respects to work made to measure, *at much lesser prices*. For those who prefer, we have also a complete assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to measure in a style surpassed by none. BENNETT & CO.,

TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street.

DR. COMPTON, No. 1517 Vine street.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, August 19.

The excitement noticed in the Stock Market for several days past has fallen off, and the market is dull, but steady. Government bonds are in demand and prices are better, with sales of 5-20s at 110 and 7-30s at 109⅝; 6s of 1881 are quoted at 108½.

There is very little demand for money, and the market continues dull. Loans are plenty on call at 6@7 per cent. per annum. Best paper is selling at from 7 to 9 per cent.

The subscriptions to the new 7·30 loan, reported at the Treasury Department yesterday, amounted to $1,186,000.

A despatch from Washington says the amount of fractional currency now in circulation is $24,000,000.

In Railroad shares there is not much doing, but prices are steady. Pennsylvania sold in a small way at 74⅞; Reading at 88@89; Wyoming Valley at 88; North Pennsylvania at 35¼; Catawissa preferred at 41, and common at 22@22¼; 63 was bid for Mine Hill, and 55 for Philadelphia and Erie.

Coal Oil shares are less active. Philadelphia and Oil Creek sold at 1½; McClintock, 6; Perry, 6¾, which is a decline; Dalzell, 8⅞; Densmore, 12¾, which is an an advance; and McIlhenny, 73.

Bank shares continue firm at about former rates. 157 was bid for North America, 134 for Philadelphia, 59¼ for Farmers' and Mechanics', 58 for Commercial, 28¼ for Mechanics', 80 for Western, 27¼ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics', and 33 for Consolidation.

There is very little doing in City Passenger Railways this morning. Second and Third sold at 73, and Ridge Avenue at 19.

Gold continues dull, opening at 256½, advanced and sold at 257¼ at 11 o'clock, 257⅜ at 12, and 258 at 12½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 19, Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 sh Reid | ...s5w | 48½ | 300 sh Clinton Coal | | 1⅜ |
| 100 sh | do | 48⅝ | 50 sh Ohio Coal | | 2⅞ |
| 200 sh Corn Planter | | 4⅜ | 150 sh Perry | | 7 |
| 500 sh | do | 4⅝ | 200 sh

# Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

**To Correspondents.**

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

**To Advertisers.**

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them as insertion in all of our editions.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864.


## THE WAR NEWS.

Delayed despatches from General Grant show that, while our operations on the north bank of the James river have been quite successful thus far, yet no decisive result has been attained. Nor do we believe that we shall witness such a result there except after a lapse of many days of desultory fighting. We cannot hope to draw General Lee into a general engagement until we lay Richmond open to attack by taking Fort Darling and its corollary of defenses, or by turning all of them, and rendering them useless for a time. The enemies of the Government have always maintained that Richmond must be taken from the east. We have always doubted the practicability of such a movement, but a few days will suffice to show what plan is the best.

General Early occupies the gaps of the Blue Ridge in considerable force, and intends to dispute another invasion of the Valley of Virginia by our troops. General Sheridan has advanced to Front Royal, at the lower end of the Shenandoah Valley, and defeated the Rebels at that point a day or two since, capturing a number of prisoners and some colors. This was a cavalry affair, and was well managed.

General Sherman reports no extensive operations. General Wheeler has been driven from Dalton. In several encounters his losses have been heavy, and he has evidently left the line of General Sherman's railroad communications.

Southern news indicates the fall of Fort Morgan. A Union fleet has passed over Dog river bar, and the Rebel papers think our gunboats are uncomfortably near the city.

Thirteen United States vessels of war have sailed in pursuit of the pirate *Tallahassee*. She is probably now blockaded at Halifax by some of them. She can easily make her escape to sea unless some fast vessel is near her when she runs out.

## THE LEGISLATURE AND THE STATE DEFENSE.

Any one reading the reports of the proceedings of the Legislature, would surely not suppose that that body was sitting in extra session for the transaction of special business. And yet such is the fact. The Governor called them together for a single purpose, to provide for the organization of the State militia for State defense, and more than intimated the urgent necessity for prompt and efficient action in the premises. This will appear from his call, which we here reproduce, with a view to show how strangely the members of both Houses of Assembly have disregarded the specific character of the invocation in their attention to all sorts of general and miscellaneous business, to the neglect of the only matter to which they were particularly required to give their consideration.

"In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, An extraordinary occasion requires that prompt legislative action be had, to make the military power of the Commonwealth immediately available for State and National defense;

"Therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective houses in the capitol, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, 1864, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, then and there to deliberate upon and adopt such measures as may, in their wisdom, be demanded by the exigencies of the occasion," &c., &c.

This shows clearly enough what the Legislature was convened to do. It shows, indeed, that it was not desired it should give the least thought to any other subject than that designated in the call of the Governor. Yet, almost the entire time of the session thus far has been taken up in bringing forward, referring, discussing, and disposing of bills about banks, bounties, taxes, coal companies, and every other possible interest or thing, save and except the most imperative and urgent of all, and the only one they were especially invoked by the State Executive to consider.

There has been nothing yet done towards organizing the militia of Pennsylvania, or even preparing a militia law under which that organization could be effected, unless the Committee has been at work in secret, though the people are not informed whether they have yet accomplished anything, or what is the precise character of the progress they have made. It should be generally understood that the bill introduced in the House for raising fifteen regiments for State defense does not meet, even if it was designed to meet, the object of the Governor's call. Those troops may be called away from the State and transferred to the national service, while it is evident that the force named would not comprehend the whole militia of the Commonwealth. But, even during the discussion of the aforesaid bill, there was a manifestation of that violent party spirit which seems destined to delay and prevent legislation on every possible subject. A Harrisburg correspondent of the *Ledger* says:—

"The introduction of politics into the militia project is likely to be attended with bad results. The fervor of partisans will not produce such a bill as calm and thoughtful citizens could desire."

This is very probable and very much to be deprecated. The necessity for organizing the militia is becoming imminent in view of the reported movements of the Rebels in the Shenandoah valley, and the possible inability of our army in that quarter under Sheridan to successfully oppose the advance of the enemy. The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:—

"By despatches from Martinsburg last night, we have the important and somewhat significant information that the Rebels have again advanced up the Shenandoah valley, and that they have been considerably reinforced by a division of Longstreet's corps, and two divisions of cavalry. Great activity prevails in Martinsburg, and the excitement throughout the valley is intense. Indeed, rumors—still unconfirmed—were circulated that General Lee, with his whole army, was moving in that direction. An engagement was said to be going on at Front Royal yesterday. A variety of rumors would seem to verify the statement that the enemy are in the valley in large numbers."

The above report may not be entirely true; but it may be wise to act on the assumption that it is true in so far as the prospect of immediate and great danger from another invasion of our border may tend to hasten the desired legislation at Harrisburg.

One of the matters on which the Assembly divided, according to party organization and interest, was the question of appointing the officers of the proposed fifteen regiments. It was contended on the one side, that the Governor should have the selection of the officers, and on the other, that the soldiers should exercise that right.

We are surprised that the Republicans should have made any opposition to the latter plan. It was only the other day that they declared in favor of the right of the soldiers to vote in our State elections while in active service outside of the Commonwealth. May it not, then, be asserted that those who advocated the amendment of the Constitution to allow the soldiers to join in the election of our civil officers should, *a fortiori*, insist on their right to elect their military officers?

But these questions only tend to embarrass the Legislature in their action on a subject which is of the highest importance to the peace and security of the whole people, and as to which there ought to exist the utmost possible unanimity. What is wanted now is a wise and prompt provision for putting the whole militia force of Pennsylvania in a high state of organization, equipment, and discipline for domestic defense, and the Legislature should proceed to the execution of its duty in this respect with a right comprehension of the critical and urgent nature of the exigency.

## THE NEXT WINTER AND THE POOR.

While the numerous benevolent associations of which our city can boast, are adequate to the relief of the poor in days of ordinary distress, we have had a sad experience to teach us that they fail to reach hundreds of deserving persons, who are too proudly sensitive to make known their terrible extremity, and prefer to suffer and die in silence. Extraordinary measures must be adopted for such extraordinary times as these, and we must prepare to fight one of the severest battles of humanity during the bitter winter days to which we have ever yet been called.

Citizens must bestir themselves in every Ward, collect and contribute, appoint committees of visitors—active, untiring, and devoted—see that the wealthy do not escape giving from their flush purses upon the plea of ignorance of the condition of things, and cease not the labor of love until the darkest cloud of this calamity has passed away; or, in spite of the charities of the churches and the benevolent societies, many of our fellow-creatures will starve in secret, or freeze beside the sparkless hearth. Thinking and large-hearted men should take the preliminary steps to organize a general system of relief, and their Christian efforts will doubtless be sustained by all who have anything to spare from their store.

But while we must commend these associated movements for the administration of alms, we cannot forget that the most blessed of charities is that which involves individual devotion. There are very many of both sexes in this community who have both time and means to become of vast benefit to the needy and suffering. Have they the heart to feel for the wretched?—a strong sense of the duty they owe to their fellow-beings in the hour of distress? No doubt, there are few of our young ladies who have not glowed with admiration of that devoted angelic spirit who shed such sweet radiance over the couches of the sick and wounded in the Crimea, and who has built for herself a monument that shall outlast the pyramids—aye! even the stars that go chorussing through time. If they have admired, perhaps they have yearned for an opportunity to prove that they are not incapable of such heroism. Well, the hour is at hand. Are they ready to meet the emergency and perform the labor of devotion it demands? Ah! this task of refraining from lavish, luxurious indulgence, and going into the highways and byways to seek the sick and starving, inquiring into their wants, and giving relief with one's own hand, is scarcely one to attract those delicate and dainty creatures accustomed to all kinds of self-gratification, and who have been so reared that they dread the winds of heaven visiting them too roughly. Heroism is well enough to read about and eulogize in conversation, but its reality is stern and forbidding to the lover of a velvet life. Yet those who have the best right to be ranked as authorities in this matter of self-devotion and charity—those who have written their names in gold upon the tablets of time—will agree that their work was, like mercy, twice-blessed. Fighting up the homes of poverty, and kindling such a vestal flame in the heart of the untiring minister of relief, as the wealth of worlds, guided by a less hallowed spirit, could never buy. It may demand a fierce struggle to conquer habits of indulgence and enter upon a career of labor and self-denial, but there is a deep satisfaction growing out of a consciousness of duty done, and a pure pride springing from a knowledge that one has achieved a mastery of the senses, which will atone for whatever hardships may be encountered in the start. We say to those who have sighed for an opportunity to follow in the bright footsteps of Miss Nightingale and Miss Andrews, that if they wish to study and practise heroism as well as to call blessings upon their heads, the day is approaching when the trial may be made.

We believe that there is an abundance of the genuine metal among the fairer portion of this community, and that such a season as is before us will call it forth in all its radiant beauty. What we have said was designed merely to awaken attention among the good-hearted, but gay and unthinking, and suggest a girding up of the spirits disposed by nature and habit to take the world easy and bask in the sunshine, without thought of those who may be suffering in the upas shade of poverty.

—Henry M. Burt, editor of the Northampton (Mass.) *Free Press*, has been sued for libel by Charles N. Yeamans, Superintendent of the Canal Railroad, for statements in the *Free Press* concerning the poor condition of the road and Mr. Yeamans' accountability for it. The damages are laid at $5000.

—Colonel David Chambers died on the 8th instant, at his residence in Zanesville, Ohio, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He filled many prominent positions, having been a member of Congress, a State representative and a State senator, and for one term Speaker of the State Senate. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention.

### Remarkable Escape from the Rebels.

The following letter, describing briefly the escape of two Federal officers from the Rebels, has been kindly sent us by the gentleman to whom it was addressed, and will be read with interest:—

Cumberland, August 9, 1864.—Dear Cousin:—You will doubtless be somewhat surprised to see a letter in my handwriting again, after being reported dead, missing, etc.

I have been a prisoner, but, thanks to an All-wise and Good Providence, succeeded in making my escape. I was taken two weeks ago yesterday, about five miles from Martinsburg, and was forced by the Rebels to give up my watch, money, &c. I was then taken to Winchester, and for three days after I was captured they did not give us a thing to eat, and had it not been for the Union ladies of Winchester we would have starved. They gave us all they could, but of course could not supply enough for so many, as we then numbered three hundred, which, before I came away, was increased to six hundred and twenty men and eleven officers.

This night a week ago, Captain Kelly, of the 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and myself, broke guard and succeeded in getting away. The guards fired at us, but fortunately missed us. They then threw out men in every direction and sent their cavalry out on all the roads. We succeeded in eluding them, although we made several hair-breadth escapes. We traveled around them for three days and nights without one mouthful to eat, and only two drinks of water.

On Friday we succeeded in getting into the mountains, and then ventured into a house and got something to eat. We then kept in the mountains, and that night got into a settlement called ——, where we found a Union man who kept us all night, and then sent his son to pilot us to our lines, which we reached in safety, but the most fatigued and distressed looking creatures you ever saw. We reached this place by the railroad. I have only given you a meagre outline of my adventures; will write again soon.

Yours, &c., Captain A. F. Duncan,
Company E, 14th Penna. Cavalry.

## FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

—Napoleon has given up all hope of maintaining civil Government in Algeria. It is placed entirely under martial law.

—The variety of pursuits in populous communities is sometimes illustrated curiously by advertisements in the newspapers. We notice the following in the last London *Athenæum*:—

"As Secretary and Librarian.—A gentlemanly man of ability, having concluded an engagement in collating Mss., *for the greatest General of his age*, is desirous of offering his services in a similar capacity. Address Alpha, 304 Strand, W. C."

We should like to know who that general is.

—An English critic, reviewing the work of Michael Chevalier on Mexico, of which he evidently entertains no great opinion, replies to an assertion of the author that the Americans would like to see a monarchy in Mexico, that "a section in the North is ready to make peace with the South on any terms, to unite the two armies and navies, and to drive the French out of Mexico, and the English out of Canada, and to annex the two States."

—Manchester, having been made an assize town, has erected a Hall of Justice on the most magnificent scale. It contains, besides the courts, a magnificent hall for waiting suitors and witnesses, a charming library, fitted with little recesses, in which the members of the bar may quietly read their briefs apart from the rest of the room, consultation-rooms, dining-rooms, private apartments for the judges, and all the appurtenances of a great club. The style of building is described as "Venitian Gothic."

—A critic objects to the phrase of "one generation succeeding another." He contends that this is not true, even when we speak of father and son, and adds:—

"There is a dovetail process which it might take the differential calculus, for aught we know, to explain in totality. When one generation succeeds another, there is a third which belongs half to one and half to the other; there is another which belongs one-third to one and two-thirds to the other, and so on. The member of a dovetail generation may count as to fance either with one or the other, according to circumstances; if he be a reformer, he will probably rank with those of his second half of life."

—It is still debated whether the moon influences the weather, the more rigidly scientific denying its influence, but the weather-wise insisting upon it. A recent work by Saxby, one of the latter school, lays down this rule, that there is always atmospheric disturbance when the moon crosses the earth's equator, or is at her greatest distance from it. That if the period of new moon occurs near either of these periods, it has a marked influence on the weather, which is greatly increased if at the same time the moon be in perigee.

—The number of characters in Chinese is under two thousand, of which two hundred and fourteen are called radicals or keys, which have both a meaning of their own when standing alone, and are also joined with others which are merely phonetic or representatives of syllables (of which the number in common use is about one thousand and forty) to determine and distinguish the meaning of the latter. For instance, suppose a particular symbol to represent the syllable "box"—a sound of which the multifarious meanings in English can only be known from the context, the addition of a key or radical sign, signifying house, wood, &c., indicates which of the senses is to be taken.

—An exploration has been organized by the Colonial Government and colonists of Vancouver Island, for the purpose of exploring the northern and central parts of the island. These parts have never been surveyed, and are practically unknown. In addition to fixing the topography of the island, they are to look out for open ground for settlements, and for indications of gold, copper, and coal. The party is under the leadership of Dr. Robert Brown, of Edinburgh, who has made himself favorably known in the colony as a man of practical science. He is accompanied by Mr. John Leech, as engineer and surveyor; Mr. Frederick Whymper, an artist; Mr. J. Buttle, as assistant naturalist, and by six pioneers, who are all picked men. The expedition was to have started on the 6th of June, from Victoria, in a gunboat, to the mouth of the Cowitchan river, from which place explorations will be commenced.

### Married.

COLLIN—COLLIN.—In Brooklyn, N. Y. on Thursday, August 11th, at Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. Roswell Park, Captain JOHN COLLIN, Eighty-first Regiment New York Veteran Volunteers, to LUCY, daughter of Hon. S. S. Collin.

MORRISON—FAIRCHILD.—On Wednesday August 17th, 1864, by the Rev. George Beinhurst, Mr. ROBERT A. MORRISON, of Philadelphia, to Miss CARRIE FAIRCHILD, of West Buckland, Devonshire England.

TIFFANY—PERRY.—On Wednesday, August 17th, in New York by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D. GEORGE TIFFANY, of Philadelphia, to HALDEN BALTON, youngest daughter of the late Commodore M. C. Perry, U. S. N.

### Died.

ALRICH.—On the 17th instant, SAMUEL ALRICH, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Kensington Council, No. 9 of the O. of U. A. M., and the Order in general and the members of Mount Vernon Temple of Honor, No. 1 also his fellow workmen at the machine shop, &c., of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Stevenson street, below Belgrade, Eighteenth Ward, late Kensington, on Sunday afternoon, the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock.

BETTLE.—On the evening of Fourth day, the 17th instant, SARAH BETTLE.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 58 S. Third street, on Seventh day afternoon, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Friends' Eastern Ground.

DILMAN.—On the 16th instant, FREDERICK DILMAN, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Holmesburg, Twenty-third Ward, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock.

BRICK.—On the morning of the 11th instant, GENERAL WILLIAM BRICK, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Vincentown, Burlington county, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

KIEHL.—On the 15th instant, Mrs. JANE KIEHL, wife of John Kiehl, in the 60th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 1317 Chestnut street, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. Proceed to Laurel Hill.

JOHNSON.—On the 15th instant, of typhoid fever, ADINA S. daughter of Major C. and Lydia A. Johnson, aged 4 years.

We watched her breathings through long nights
And days of anxious woe,
As in her breast the waves of life
Kept heaving to and fro.

Her birth morn came to us so sad
And full of earthly sorrow,
Her weary eyelids closed the bud
Another morn than ours.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 316 Rodman street on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

LONG.—On the 16th instant, SOPHIA C. LONG, late nurse of Philadelphia Hospital.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the Steward. [Baltimore papers please copy.]

McLAUGHLIN.—On the 17th instant, Mr. GEORGE W. McLAUGHLIN, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Solomon's Lodge, No. 114, A. Y. M., and the employees of the Navy Yard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1320 Hancock street, Seventeenth Ward, on Sunday afternoon, 21st instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

McDOWELL.—On the 17th instant, FREDERICK LEIBRANDT, infant son of Wm. L. and Mary McDowell.

PHILLIPS.—In Dayton, Ohio, on the 14th of August, 1864, at the residence of her mother-in-law, Lieutenant-Governor Charles Anderson, Mrs. CATHARINE P. PHILLIPS, relict of Horatio G. Phillips, aged 72 years.

THORP.—Killed by the explosion at City Point, Va., August 9th, JAMES THORP, formerly of Chestnut Hill.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, 17th instant, GEORGE TAYLOR, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Marshall and Buttonwood streets, on Saturday afternoon, 20th instant, at 2 o'clock.


LESLIE for SEPTEMBER!
PITCHER'S
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.
au17-3t

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street.
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

## BUSINESS ITEMS.

Office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company,
Philadelphia, August 15, 1864.

HOLDERS of the
OLD CERTIFICATES OF LOAN,
Who subscribed for
CONVERSION INTO THE
"LONG LOAN,"
on leaving them at
THIS OFFICE,
can have the New Certificates the
NEXT DAY.

ELECTRICITY.
LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, miasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, neuralgia, pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvis viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, sedentary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost multitudinous. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never failed in curing all of the above diseases, except in case of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Mrs. Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.

Consultation free.

Prof. BOLLES & Dr. BROWN,
au8-30* No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFE
STILL FEELING FOR THE ENEMY,
Who is like
"PAT'S FLEA, WHEN YOU PUT YOUR FINGER ON HIM HE AIN'T THAR!"

To David Evans, of the Firm of Evans & Watson:—

Sir:—You publicly asserted in a late newspaper article, that you would drill any LILLIE'S SAFE now in use in the city of Philadelphia in two hours, including the Safes at the Bank of Northern Liberties, &c. We have fairly met you on your own ground, and gave you three hours instead of two hours (the time you asked), without response. But you say in a still later article, you will pledge $1000 against $100 that you will drill and open some other of LILLIE'S SAFES in three hours. Now, as you have not confidence to put Evans & Watson's Mercantile Safe against Lillie's as a Fire Proof, nor Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe against Lillie's as a Burglar Proof, and as you have not confidence in your ability to open one of Lillie's Safes at the Bank of Northern Liberties in three hours, but still assert that you can open other of Lillie's Safes in three hours, and offer to pledge $1000 against $100, that you will thus open Lillie's Safe at the First National Bank, Chester, the First National Bank at Williamsport, and others; now, that your *wonderful* talent in drilling called iron shall not be "hid in a bushel" or "wasted on desert air," we propose to arrange with either of the above Banks (as you may elect) to allow you to operate upon their Safe. The following to be the terms and conditions:—

The Bank—Each party shall put in one thousand dollars in the hands of the cashier $1000. The cashier to put the money in the safe and lock it on his cash nation. You are to operate on the safe precisely as proposed in your challenge to the Corn Exchange Bank in a recent article. If at the expiration of the money in three hours it is to be yours, if not the money is to be ours, and you are, in case of failure to pay the damage done to the safe; and you are to be allowed two of the best steel drills you can procure to operate with.

The conditions.—You shall first arrange with the Seventh National Bank, Philadelphia, to furnish their safe for us to operate upon, should you succeed to open Lillie's, and each party to pledge $1000 as above, and if we do not open their safe, made by Evans & Watson at a cost of $2,800, in two hours, without powder and with no more labor than you make to open Lillie's, the money to be yours, and the damage to the safe to be made good by us. If we do succeed, the money to be ours.

As you decline to place Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe costing $1200, against Lillie's, costing $800, on equal terms as a Burglar proof we now offer you one-half more than we ask (should you succeed at all). Shall we have your acceptance?

LEWIS LILLIE & SON,
M. C. SADLER, Agt.
No. 21 South SEVENTH Street.

French Blacking—
In small fancy Barrels,
For sale by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth Streets.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—
STECK & CO.'S | MASON & HAMLIN'S | PIANOS.
CABINET ORGANS.
STECK & CO.'S | PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PAY, and all descriptions of claims against the United States Government adjusted and collected. PRIZE MONEY.—We have a full list of prizes now payable, and the money can be collected at once. Apply or write to
GEORGE CRAIG & BROTHER,
Army and Navy Claim Agents,
au17-1m* No. 402 WALNUT Street.

BLACKBERRY BRANDY.—1000 GALLONS Pure Old
BLACKBERRY BRANDY
For sale by
au17-2t* E. L. MIDDLETON, No. 9 N. FRONT Street.

## AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20,
an entirely new and novel feature will be introduced into the Magnificent Spectacle, ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP, being no less than a living
FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS,
the identical one so long the
GREAT ATTRACTION AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
and acknowledged by the entire press of New York to be one of the most ingenious and beautiful artistic and mechanical combinations presented for admiration.
Mr. Grover has paid Mr. Barnum a large sum for its transfer and use in this city, and is resolved upon making this
WONDERFUL CURIOSITY AND BEAUTIFUL ILLUSION
one of the principal features of the successful spectacle,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
No addition to the price of admission. au17-3t

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
The grand romantic, musical, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style of unprecedented magnificence, replete with wonderful transformations, magnificent scenes, grand marches, superb costumes and properties, beautiful music, and choruses. jy20-tf

## EDUCATIONAL.

BROAD STREET ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 237 S. BROAD Street. E. ROTH, A. M., Principal.—Duties resumed MONDAY, September 5, 1864. New Catalogues now ready and may be had at Messrs. Oakford's, under Continental Hotel; at Mr. Hoyt's, Tenth and Chesnut streets, and at the Principal Bookstores, &c. au13-fmwtS*

GRAND EXCURSION
TO
CAPE MAY.
THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS
STEAMER MANHATTAN,
Captain E. A. Ryther, will make a Grand Excursion to Cape May, on SATURDAY, August 20, leaving ARCH street wharf at 9 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Cape May on MONDAY at 8½ o'clock.
Fare for the Excursion $2.00. Carriage hire extra.
au17-3t JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.
THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER
"MANHATTAN,"
CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,
Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH Street Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock; returning will leave Cape May every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $2.00; carriage hire included. Children half price; carriage hire included. Servants $1.50; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after 9 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid.
jy21-tf JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER.
THE ONLY BANK NOTE REPORTER IN PHILADELPHIA.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
The only one containing QUOTATIONS of Bank Notes in FOUR CITIES, viz:—
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, | NEW YORK, CINCINNATI.
The only one which contains the
NATIONAL BANKS
as fast as organized (official list).
The only one which contains the GENERAL DISCOUNT in
EIGHTEEN CITIES, VIZ:—
PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, ROCHESTER, PITTSBURG, CHICAGO, DUBUQUE, BALTIMORE, CLEVELAND, ALBANY, | TROY, ST. LOUIS, DAVENPORT, NEW YORK, CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON, ST. PAUL, LOUISVILLE, MILWAUKEE.
The only one which gives the earliest information of
NEW COUNTERFEIT NOTES,
DOMESTIC MARKETS, STOCK TABLES,
AND
FINANCIAL NEWS.
The facilities of the
AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER,
BOTH FINANCIAL AND TYPOGRAPHIC,
ARE UNEQUALED.
SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER ANNUM), IN ADVANCE.
Weekly ..... $3 | Semi Monthly ..... $2
Monthly ..... $1.
OFFICE, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, (third floor).
ADDRESS,
au11-1m S. E. COHEN,
PUBLISHER.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.
INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.
Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Especially
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,

| Will find our | Will find our | Will find our |
|---|---|---|
| California Wines, | California Wines, | California Wines, |
| California Wines, | California Wines, | California Wines, |
| California Wines, | California Wines, | California Wines, |

peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ask | Ask | Ask | Ask | Ask |
| Ask | Ask | Ask | Ask | Ask |
| Ask | Ask | Ask | Ask | Ask |
| Drs. McClelland, (of the Pennsylvania University), | | Gebhard, | | Jackson, |
| Hering, | Berens, | Graves, | | Hartshorne |
| Schmeele, | Williams, | Hartley, | | Neidhard, |
| Wilson, | Tindal, | Vinal, | | Fonday, |
| Noble, | Knorr, | Mayland, | | Turner, |

and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!
CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
jy26-1m No. 42 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,
are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.
The superiority of their Oil, in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.
To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.
See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

PAPER HANGINGS.
REMOVAL.
JAMES C. FINN,
(Late of ROWELL & BROTHERS),
Has Removed from
No. 614 to No. 628 CHESNUT Street,
Having purchased the stock of JAMES BURKE, Jr. (formerly Belrose's), where he will offer to his customers and the public a large and elegant assortment of
Decorations and Wall Papers Generally.
By giving his personal attention to the selling and hanging thereof, he hopes to continue to receive the liberal patronage of the public.
Citizens and visitors are respectfully invited to examine the variety on hand. jy29 1m

DIAMONDS.
Persons having Diamonds or other Precious Stones to dispose of will do well by calling on
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewelers
No. 802 CHESNUT Street,
Who will give the highest cash price. au16-1m

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
jal3-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

## AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
135 Bales and 216 Bags Cotton, &c.
SAMUEL C. COOK, Auctioneer.
By virtue of a Writ of Sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for Cash, at
No. 142 N. FRONT Street,
BELOW RACE,
On MONDAY MORNING, August 22, 1864,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
135 Bales and 216 Bags Cotton.
2 Bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
2 Boxes Tobacco, 1 bag Rice.
2 Sails.
On transport "C. S. Grover," steamer "Ida," sloops "Hope" and "Sarah Mary."
CATALOGUES NOW READY.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
au17-5t U. S. MARSHAL, E. D. PENN'A.

## WANTS.

TEN VOLUNTEERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY for three years.
$250 Cash down, and
300 Government Bounty.
Volunteers to have the choice of service.
$500 ALSO,
Five Substitutes wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.
W. D. HAVENS,
No. 118 S. SEVENTH Street,
au19-3t* Room No. 10, 2d floor.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.—AN ALIEN.
Call from 8 to 10 A. M.
Dr. W. H. BUDLONG,
au19-3t* No. 156 N. FIFTH Street.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.
Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Depot of Washington,
Washington, D. C., August 18, 1864.
Wanted, at once, FIVE HUNDRED (500) to ONE THOUSAND (1000) TEAMSTERS, each capable of driving with single line, and managing six mule teams.
To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty-five ($35) dollars, with one ration per day, and hospital privileges, including the best medical attendance when sick.
Men experienced as Wagon Masters will receive such positions, upon bringing to this point twenty-five (25) good Teamsters.
Apply to Captain CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., U. S. A., corner of TWENTY-SECOND and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
au19-3t* Depot of Washington.

$7000, $8000, AND OTHER SUMS TO LOAN on Mortgage of city property, at Five per cent. for a term of years.
CHARLES RHOADS, Conveyancer,
au17-6t* No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street.

HOUSE WANTED IN GERMANTOWN or Chesnut Hill.—To rent for a year, or to purchase. Address, with location and price, Box 181, Post Office, Philadelphia. au15-tf

CITY POINT, Va.,
August 7, 1864.
Office Depot of Repairs, }
Armies Operating Against Richmond. }
WANTED,
300 Teamsters,
50 Wheelwrights,
50 Blacksmiths, and
20 Carriage Trimmers.
Who will receive the highest rates of Government pay rations, and medical attendance.
Transportation furnished by applying at
No. 231 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
E. J. STRANG,
Captain, A. Q. M.
JAMES M. KELLY,
au15-1m Quartermaster's Agent.

## FOR SALE AND TO LET.

TO RENT.—HANDSOME STORE, WITH plate glass windows, and dwelling. No. 257 S. SEVENTH Street. jy21-tf

FOR SALE.—$30,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,
THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

SUBSTITUTES! SUBSTITUTES!!
SUBSTITUTES!!!
Enrolled Citizens! Enrolled Citizens!
AND PARTIES DESIROUS OF VOLUNTEERING,
Are informed that the firm of
S. H. JOSEPH & CO.
Have taken the Rooms
No. 422 WALNUT STREET,
Lately occupied by the
CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE,
Where they will be pleased

# Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864.


## SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

### Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

#### WHAT IS AN HONORABLE PEACE?

*From the Times.*

"An honorable peace" is becoming a pet phrase of the Copperheads. It figures constantly in their party organs, and is finding a place in all their party platforms. The Copperhead State Convention of Maine, just held, took pains to inlay it in three successive resolutions. They resolved that "the only hope of securing an honorable peace is by expelling the present corrupt, imbecile, and revolutionary Administration;" that "the Administration is manifestly incapable of negotiating an honorable peace," and that they "are in favor of an honorable peace at the earliest practicable moment." It is high time to understand what this qualifying term "honorable" means.

The man would be accounted an imbecile who should talk of an honorable peace with the highwayman whose pistol was at his heart, or with the incendiary whose torch was at his roof. If he did not choose to fight, he might parley, and induce his enemy to hold off by consenting to all demands. But it would be absurd to style a deliverance thus obtained an honorable peace. It might be a necessity, but it would be a humiliating one at best. In meeting the violence of outlaws, the question is not how to save your honor, but how to save your life.

You may buy off the villains by a surrender of your property, if you do not like to play the man by self-defense; but the moment you begin to prate about your honor, you make yourself not simply a coward, but a fool. An honorable peace pre-supposes a respectable cause; or, at least, a respectable color of a cause for the war, or respectable standing in the parties to it. It may be a hard bargain for one of these parties, no matter what the fortune of the war has turned; but necessarily implies, if not equal power on both sides, at least an equal *status*.

The war with the self-styled "Southern Confederacy" has been prosecuted by our Government on the sole ground that this organization was a Rebellion, pure and simple. President Lincoln, as the head of the Government, has been fighting traitors banded to destroy the Government which he had sworn to defend and preserve. All the supporters of the Government have recognised that there could be no peace with these traitors but in their submission to the Government, or else in their absolute independence. That has been the only real issue in the war. The Government could know no other, for its first duty is the maintenance of its constitutional authority, which is its vital essence. It is this alone which has made its prosecution of the war right. It is this alone which has made the resistance of the Rebels wrong. The Government is not fighting for its honor, but for its life. The Rebels are not fighting for their honor, but to be "let alone" in their crime. The only truly "honorable peace" possible must come from a vindication of vital authority on the one side, and a submission to constitutional duty on the other.

The Copperheads do not claim that there is any way of consummating this vindication and this submission but through force; and because they are no longer in favor of force, they now habitually avoid all allusion to either the vindication of authority or the duty of submission. They have dropped the word Rebellion altogether. In these Maine resolutions not the remotest inkling is given that the war is one between the Government and a Rebellion. The national trouble is styled simply "a fratricidal and calamitous war, the result of the political ascendancy in power of fanatical factions and extremists"—implying that there is wrong, and a similar wrong, in both parties to the war.

Instead of presenting the struggle as one between a causeless revolt and a Government compelled to defend its authority and its life, the two sides are put in the same category, and treated as entirely equal. The term "honorable peace," in the mouths of Copperheads, must mean something else than what the phrase conveys to a national man who believes in the supremacy of the National Government. We have yet to learn what this something else is, unless it be the peace of national death—the peace which the assassin grants his victim.

It is certain that the men with whom we are at war declared their independence of the Government before a blow was struck at them; and it is just as certain that up to this hour they have not abated that declaration one iota. The most recent utterances of Jeff. Davis and of the Rebel Congress have been as decided and as emphatic as ever for a continuance of the war until the independence of the "Confederacy" is acknowledged. The last popular election held within the limits of the Rebellion, though it took place in North Carolina, which has always been deemed the least disloyal State of the South, developed an overwhelming majority for Governor Vance, who was pledged to the support of Confederate independence.

The Rebels, universally, both leaders and people, recognise no peace possible, but either that of unqualified independence, or that of unqualified submission to the Federal Government. They understand the original issue, and the inevitable sequences of the war too well to think of the possibility of anything else. Not even their anxiety to further the interests of the Copperheads can induce any of them, except the miserable squad on the Canada border, to pretend that there is any chance for a compromise. With unanimous worthy of a better cause, they sedulously refuse to lend themselves to such despicable decoys as this party phrase of an "honorable peace." They have but one idea of an honorable peace, and that is the destruction of the Union, just as loyal men have but one idea of an honorable peace, which is the salvation of the Union.

The Copperhead idea of an honorable peace, as something intermediate between governmental authority and Rebel independence, is a mere figment of the imagination. It has no support either in fact or in reason. There is no such thing as reducing it to any specific proposition that will stand examination for an instant, and this is never attempted. It can only take the form of an empty phrase, just specious enough to beguile the inconsiderate into a tolerance of a peace policy, which, in its true aspect, would be detestable. An honorable peace, in Copperhead parlance, means simply *peace at any price*. It is a euphemism for capitulation to treason and national death.

#### THE TALLAHASSEE.

*From the Tribune.*

On Friday afternoon last, news was received in this city that the Rebel steamer *Tallahassee* was off the coast, capturing, sinking, and burning everything under the American flag that she fell in with. How many vessels she has thus disposed of, how much property she has destroyed, and how many lives she has put in jeopardy, we do not yet know, for every day has brought fresh reports of further depredations, and more, probably, are yet to come.

From a statement of a master of one of the captured vessels, we learned early in the week, that the avowed object of the captain of the *Tallahassee* was to destroy the coasting trade of the North. Every act of his has borne out the assertion. He has preyed chiefly upon small craft, pilot-boats, coasters, and fishing vessels, his evident purpose being to render the confusion and affright as wide-spread as possible by destroying the commerce, not only of large seaports, but the trade of smaller towns. Presuming both from his acts and his assertions that such was his intention, it was clear to everybody that his course would probably be confined to the Northern coast.

His range, therefore, was necessarily limited, and we presume that there is not an intelligent shipping-merchant in this city, who has followed the movements, that did not come to the conclusion, days ago, that the first port in which we should hear of him would be Halifax. A vessel of her size, it was clear, must soon go somewhere to coal, and as she had evidently chosen for her cruising-ground the northeast coast, Halifax would be her most convenient port. Everybody expected to hear of her there presently, and that expectation is not disappointed. She is reported there by a despatch received here last evening.

Had there been no data upon which to found a reasonable calculation as to her course, perhaps the only thing the Navy Department could do, was to send out cruisers in pursuit of the *Tallahassee*, improbable as it might be that they would overhaul a swift-sailing vessel, with two or three days the start. That, at any rate, was done, not successfully we know, though zealously we hope, notwithstanding the report of the New Bedford *Mercury*, that no anxiety need be felt in regard to the gunboat *Marblehead*, when firing was heard off that coast, as she was safe in the outer harbor!

But as there were probabilities enough in the case to enable common people outside of the Department, to make up their minds that the raider would steer for Halifax, it is a natural inquiry whether the Department has not given these probabilities some consideration, and have one or more gunboats off that post to intercept the Rebel steamer in case she appeared there? Let us hope that such is the case; and though they have not taken her as she was going in, they will certainly overhaul her as she comes out. If the gunboats are there, the first would have been the wiser way, when she may have been crippled for want of coal; but if they follow the second, and sink her as soon as she gets into blue water, nobody will be disposed to complain. Certainly the boldness she has thus far displayed rises to rashness, if not bravado, in thus making for the port which we had every reason for supposing she would seek, and if she is not taken the public will have some little right to indulge in a chagrin. If there are no gunboats off Halifax—if so unpresentable a conjecture may be entertained—then we shall probably next hear of the *Tallahassee* scattering, sinking, and burning the fishing fleet in Chaleur Bay.

#### PRE-HISTORIC EVIDENCES OF MAN.

##### Singular Cave Researches.

Some years ago, interesting discoveries of human remains were made in caves in the south western part of France, and the British Government has appropriated one thousand pounds to purchase one of these caves, to be placed under charge of Professor Owen, on behalf of the British Museum. The Manchester *Guardian* gives the following particulars about these caves and their contents:—

"The locality of the caves is the department of Dordogne, in the province of Perigord. It is chiefly on the banks of tributaries of the river Dordogne (which reaches the sea a little north of Bordeaux) that the caverns are found. In the valley of the Vezere, one of the principal of these tributaries, are several caverns, one of which, that of Eyzies, was bought last year by Messrs. E. Lartet and H. Christy, two eminent geologists. These gentlemen divided the floor of the cave into compartments, and, with a generosity worthy of all praise, they have sent specimens of the blocks thus obtained to the principal museums in Europe and elsewhere. In this way Mr. Plant received, about a fortnight ago, for the Salford Royal Museum, a slab weighing about five hundred weight. It was broken in the journey into two parts, each of which has been mounted under a glass shade. The shaking it had received on the way rubbed off a quantity of *debris* weighing about twenty pounds, and this Mr. Plant has carefully washed and sifted, and separated atom from atom. His patience has been fully rewarded, as he has found articles of the deepest interest. Before entering into details it may be well to say that by far the largest number of bones found in the caverns of Perigord are those of the reindeer, an animal which has not been known within the historic period south of the northern shores of the Baltic. It is impossible even to approximate to the antiquity of an age so remote; but Sir Charles Lyell, in his "Antiquity of Man," estimates that the cave-dwellers, tokens of whose manners of life we are about to describe, flourished not less than from ten to fifteen thousand years ago. These tokens consist of a compact mass of earth, charcoal, flint weapons and tools, bones, needles, &c., which have been hardened into a solid agglomerate, chiefly by the action of the calcareous droppings from the roof of the cave. This agglomerate, or breccia, as it is technically styled, has formed an artificial floor to the cave of various thicknesses, from three inches to ten inches. The practice of the ancient inhabitants of throwing down the bones and other remnants of their feasts upon the floor of the cave in which they continued to dwell, receives illustration from the description given by the Danish missionary of the last century, Hans Egede, of the habits of the Esquimaux. He says their huts were veritable charnel-houses, heaped up with fat and the raw flesh of mammals and fish, which, together with the remnants of former feasts, created a smell which a European could not endure, but which did not incommode a native in the least.

"At some period subsequent to the human occupancy of the cavern, a flood has rushed through it, bringing in its course, and leaving in the cave, a number of boulder stones. These have been fixed to the artificial floor of breccia by the slow but unfailing mason—the droppings from the chalk strata overhead."

The articles in the Salford Museum include flint knives, bone needles, broken teeth, and similar objects. The conclusion deduced from the exploration of these caves is that a human race inhabited the caves in the region since called Perigord at the same time as the reindeer, the auroch, and other animals which are now only found in extreme latitudes; that this people had no knowledge of the use of metals, their only arms and tools being either of broken and unpolished flints, or of bones or horns of animals; that they lived upon the prodce of the chase and by fishing; that they had no domesticated animal, neither dog nor cat, else some portions of the bones and sinews that have been found would have been eaten, and some remains of the dog would have been discovered; and that they were clothed in skins, which were sewn with bone needles, and strings made out of the sinews and tendons of the legs of their prey.

##### Feather Beds.

The sanitary effects of the various materials used for beds is a subject which has been too little considered. The old established institution, the feather bed, has its comforts, and, with those who have been long accustomed to it, it has become an actual necessity. In the Anglo-Saxon days warm beds were a desideratum in every well-arranged household; and since then, through the mediæval ages up to the present time, beds, bedsteads, and bed-furniture have been matters of importance in connection with every household. The unwholesome curtains have now nearly gone out of use—a change in this fashion which is conducive to health; with those of the rising generation the feather bed is decidedly going out of favor; and, generally, the medical profession do not speak in its praise, and before long it is likely that feather beds will be disused in the hospitals.

By some good housewives the cases of the feather beds are changed once a year; the feathers, which have massed together in lumps, are separated, aired, and then placed in a clean covering. This is a wholesome method; but it is by no means an uncommon custom to leave the feathers in the same case unopened for many years together, a practice which is very reprehensible. Besides the ill effects which may arise in this way, there is now an opinion strongly expressed that very soft and yielding couches are not good for health or proper muscular development, and are therefore improper for use in schools, and places in which the youth of both sexes are reared. Up to the end of his life the Duke of Wellington slept on a hard, narrow mattress; and others might be mentioned who have lived to an advanced age who repudiated soft beds.

A variety of materials is used for the stuffing of beds. There are the sweetly-scented heather beds in Highland cottages, which, when carefully and frequently aired, afford a pleasant resting-place for the weary traveler. In some parts various species of the fern are employed for the same purpose. In some of the English regiments the soldiers fill the bed-ticks with clean dry straw; this, when neatly put in regular layers, is said to make a comfortable and wholesome bed. The straw is changed once a fortnight; and when it has been put aside from the barrack room can be used in the cavalry stables. Horse-hair and spring mattresses have, in many instances, been substituted for feather beds, and some have carried the liking of have beds to such a degree as to sleep on the boards; this, however, will not generally come up to the idea we have of a bed of roses.

As regards beds, in a strictly point of view, there can be no doubt that the use of feathers in excessive quantities is not beneficial to health, and that the material used for stuffing should frequently changed.—*London Builder.*

##### The Antiquities of Germany.

Discoveries are frequently made in the Swiss and German lakes of old buildings and utensils. The London *Athenæum* says:—

"Further accounts are given, in the *Bavarian Gazette*, of the discoveries of lake-houses in Sharnberg. Professor Wagner declares that the pile-buildings date from the Bronze age—not the Age of Bronze of Byron, but the one which preceded the Celto-Germanic Iron age. The hypothesis of Professor Desor, that they belong to the Stone age, has not been confirmed by the discovery of any arms or implements of firestone or serpentine, though a bone knife-handle which has been found is stated to be identical with the bone handles of firestone knives found in the Lake of Neufchatel, and on the island itself, in laying the foundations of a building, a spear-head of firestone was discovered. It would therefore seem that two or three periods are represented by the lake-houses of Starnberg. Similar discoveries have been made in the Chiemsee, in the lake of Seon, which lies a little to the north of the Chiemsee, and has an especial interest for English readers, as the opening scenes of *The Initial* are laid there and in the Ammersee, which is fed by the stream of the Amthergau of the passion-plays. But in none of these lakes has there been as yet any great haul of antiquities, though, perhaps, the later autumn months, when the water is lower and clearer, may be more favorable. The work of dredging goes on but slowly, and much time elapsed before many of the curiosities found in the Swiss lakes saw the light. Bones and potsherds, the 'kitchen-stuff' of the old inhabitants of the lake-houses, have generally been the first to appear; in one lake, large piles, evidently worked with iron, and forming the remains of a bridge from the main land to an island, seemed to belong to the time of the Romans."


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE TREASURER OF THE U. S. SANITARY FUND to relieve the distressed people of Chambersburg, has received the following amounts since his last report, August 17:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount previously reported, | $91,707 96 |
| Cash, | 5 00 |
| A. H., | 10 00 |
| J. R. H., | 50 00 |
| Theodore Bliss, | 50 00 |
| Isaac Starr, | 20 00 |
| A. Biddle, per Joseph Patterson, | 1,00 00 |
| Lewis T. Brown, do | 25 00 |
| James S. Mason & Co., | 100 00 |
| Samuel Castner, per S. Flanagan, | 10 00 |
| Cash, do | 5 00 |
| J. E. Bealay & Co., do | 10 00 |
| Cash, do | 20 00 |
| Wm. Moland & Son, do | 10 00 |
| Shober & Co., do | 20 00 |
| Cash, do | 70 00 |
| Cash, do | 5 00 |
| Cash, do | 10 00 |
| Cash, do | 5 00 |
| Stevens & Miller, do | 10 00 |
| Joseph C. Wright, | 10 00 |
| William Mann, | 25 00 |
| Spring Grove, Lancaster co., per M. A. Boyd, | 50 00 |
| Stephen Colwell, | 100 00 |
| Benezet A. Lewis, | 10 00 |
| Frances Garrett, | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Anna M. Layton, Delaware, | 5 00 |
| H. L., | 20 00 |
| M. C., | 5 00 |
| J. W. Scott & Co., | 80 00 |
| A. ——, Princeton, N. J., | 5 00 |
| N. S., Boston, Mass., | 10 00 |
| Mrs. A. T. Murphy, | 5 00 |
| Miss M. Wayne, | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Samuel S. White, | 20 00 |
| Cash, $1; Cash, 500, | 1 50 |
| A Lady, | 5 00 |
| James Cleary, | 50 00 |
| J. C. Markley, | 25 00 |
| The Misses A. and M. Sager, | 10 00 |
| A Friend, per Miss Sa., sr., | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Wm. G. Moorhead, | 25 00 |
| Anonymous, Pennsville, Pa., | 15 00 |
| Dr. J. S. De Benneville, | 25 00 |
| Remitted by Mrs. E. D. Wannemacher, | 9 75 |
| Butler & McCarthy, | 25 00 |
| Wm. S. Vaux, | 20 00 |
| J. Emery Stone, | 50 00 |
| Mrs. M. B. T., | 10 00 |
| St. James' Church, Kingsessing, per Rev. C. A. Mason, Rector, | 47 25 |
| Union M. E. Church (additional), per Thomas T. Mason, | 14 00 |
| Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, | 100 00 |
| A Member of Church, Brownsville, per "Episcopal Recorder," | 10 00 |
| Myers, Kirkpatrick & Co., | 200 01 |
| John T. Kirkpatrick, | 100 00 |
| R. Kirkpatrick, | 10 00 |
| D. Kirkpatrick & Sons, | 150 00 |
| Prockett, Bargh & Co., | 150 00 |
| Powers & Weightman, | 100 00 |
| Rosengarten & Sons, | 100 00 |
| Joseph H. Coates, | 50 00 |
| John A. Boothby, | 25 00 |
| Thayer & Noyes, Proprietors of the United States Circus, per A. G. Cattell, | 25 70 |
| Henry Cope, | 200 00 |
| Alfred Cope, | 100 00 |
| Thomas P. Cope, | 100 00 |
| F. R. Cope, | 100 00 |
| Allegheny Trust Company, | 60 00 |
| St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa., per Rev. Thomas H. Cullen, Rector, | 51 60 |
| Charles S. Orum, | 25 00 |
| Philip Fitzpatrick, | 25 00 |
| A. Whitney & Sons, | 500 00 |
| Total, | $15,499 75 |

EDMUND A. SOUDER, Treasurer.
DOCK Street wharf.
Philadelphia, August 18, 1864. au19-2t

OFFICE SWATARA FALLS COAL Company, August 16, 1864.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable at the Office of the Company, Nos. 108 and 109 S. THIRD Street, on or after the 25th instant, clear of State and United States tax.

au19 6t L. S. FILBERT, Treasurer.

TAKE NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF "The West Virginia Oil Company" are now open for subscriptions to its Capital, at the office, No. 411 WALNUT Street. Call or Prospectus.

Ladies can hold Stock in their own name and right.

au18-12t JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE PHILADELPHIA, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company,

PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1864.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, it becomes necessary that all receipts given by this Company for merchandise received for transportation should bear an INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP of the value of TWO CENTS, the expense of the same to be borne by the party receiving such receipt.

All receipts taken by this Company for merchandise delivered to consignees will be stamped by said Company.

CHARLES K. TREZISE,
au13-12t Master of Transportation.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, August 17, 1864.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, held on the 8th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, The great advance in the cost of living imposed an imperative duty on the Trustees to advance the wages of their employees; and whereas, the cost of coal and all other materials consumed in the manufacture of Gas have advanced to a price that compels the Trustees, in order to protect the important trust committed to their charge from serious loss, and to make the annual addition to the Sinking Fund required by law, to advance the price of Gas fifty cents per thousand cubic feet.

The Trustees are aware that the increased price will prove a burden to many consumers, and they greatly regret the necessity that constrains it; but when the consumer reflects that nearly every article we purchase has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent., and we propose an advance of but 18¾ per cent. on the main article upon which we rely for revenue, its necessity must be apparent, particularly when the operations of the past year are known to have resulted in a large loss to the Trust, notwithstanding our then existing contracts enabled us to purchase coal and retorts at very moderate prices; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be directed to give public notice, that on and after the first day of September next the price of gas to private consumers shall be three dollars per thousand cubic feet, less a discount of 5 per cent. for prompt payment, and subject to the United States tax.

THOMAS A. SEWARD,
au13 10t Chief Engineer.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease, which it does at once, and effectually eating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Deaf.—I refer Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.

WILLIAM CRANG, Builder,
Residence, No. 1433 S. Second street.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1864

PHILADELPHIA, 20th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tisdal, Merchants,
No. 241 N. Broad street.

Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all diseases of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed.

Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined au5-tf

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M.D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources to the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. s7-3m

RUN NO RISKS!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect

FINE SHIRTS

OUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and sent any size Linen Bosoms Only $4 75 Usual price $6 00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and the Linen Bosoms, Only $4 50 Usual price $5 50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,
au9-6t No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and Fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 213 LODGE STREET.

A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. ap6-wfmsm

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. ja7

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.

A DISCOUNT OF TWO PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS OF $20 AND UPWARDS.

At the Principal Depot for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps,

No. 701 CHESNUT Street, and
au15 No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.

THE NEW TAX BILL AND REVENUE STAMP LAW.

Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law, for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:—

On orders of $50, two per cent. discount.
" " 100, three " "
" " 200, four " "

At the Principal Depot for the Sale of Internal Revenue Stamps, No. 701 CHESNUT Street, and No. 103 S. FIFTH Street. Full descriptions of the Stamp Law in pamphlet form. ap20-tf

NORTH CLEAR CREEK GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY,

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO TERRITORY.

Trustees:

Hon. JOHN A. BIX,
Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.,
T. B. BUNTING, Esq.,
A. G. BODFISH, Esq., Colorado.

President:

Hon. JOHN A. DIX.

Treasurer:

JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.

Counsel:

CHARLES F. BLAKE, Esq.

The property of this company consists of 2222½ feet on the "Ground Hog," "Gregory No. 2," "Simmons," "Concord," and other celebrated developed Gold-bearing lodes in the mining district of Colorado.

Also, the Henderson Mill, now running, and to excellent order.

Capital Stock $1,000,000.

Whole Number Shares 100,000 Par, $10.

A large portion of the stock has already been taken by private subscription. Books are now open at the office of the company, at No. 49 Beaver street, New York, where a limited number of shares can be subscribed for at par, by applying to the Treasurer of the Company between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained at the office of the Company. au16-1m

VANCE STEWART ROCK OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated June 29, 1864.

Capital, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $1 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares, payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance upon both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Yan Boren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock, dips in a south-easterly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, they would become, despite the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body or slope of Oil. It is certain that scores of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrical straight line, and only distant, on a cross-*formation of the identical same gauge* between the range of hills from each other about three miles apart in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon rival those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now pumping a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow. Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells near it now pumped on the ground, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 218 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, reminding the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased well, *now pumping*, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $12,500, or $12 per Gold Mill in fine order, a snug house, &c., also patches of timber.

The sale of stock will put cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,400 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well a month, exclusive of the cask.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third sand from Rock. Wells have been struck heretofore to the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 60,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alexander JAMES McCAMEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 218 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. ly5-tf

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

THE BEST IN USE.

ap29 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE, Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
do. do.
The Singer do.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.

Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of

LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 106 N. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)

Ladies taught to operate. je14-3m

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 50 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers,
No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and
au16-1m No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Waterproofs" Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEVER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. (mh15

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh30-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

*It is a* NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best, circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all these advantages are have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no security is offered so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed, it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and (au12-tf)

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.

Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed. fel-wfm tf

NEW NATIONAL LOAN AT PAR.

Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money.

COUPONS ATTACHED,

AND

INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money, at

# Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864.


### In Memoriam—Col. James A. Mulligan.

BY H. C. BALLARD.

"When hearts whose truth was proven
Like thine are laid in earth,
There should a wreath be woven
To tell the world their worth." [Halleck.

"Lay me down and save the flag."
[Gen. Mulligan's last words.

"Lay me down and save the flag!" the dying hero cried,
As from his ghastly, gory wounds poured forth the blood-red tide;
For in the stern and fearful shock of battle's awful strife
The soldier held his country's flag far dearer than his life!
And ere his stern and iron men forsook the chieftain's form,
His loud command uprose again above the battle-storm,
And then with saddened hearts they left the patriot leader there—
The flag was saved—his words shall be a nation's battle-prayer.

"Lay me down and save the flag!" what braver words shall be
Inscribed upon the starry flags and standards of the free?
What nobler watch-words ever fell from dying hero's lips?—
They seem to place our poorer deeds forever in eclipse.
We thank thee, hero; for thy words from out that bloody plain
Have fallen on our perilled land, a shower of golden rain—
We scatter roses on thy bier, we heed thy last command,
And honored it shall be at length throughout our bleeding land!
All hail to everlasting fame! farewell to martial strife!
We'll save the flag from traitor hands for which he gave his life;
We'll lay the hero down to sleep, to fill a soldier's grave,
And round his faded brows will twine the laurels of the brave.
Rest, hero, in thy warrior garb, no nobler shroud we know
Than that in which thy life was spent against thy country's foe;
A people brave have laid thee down, proud of thy noble name,
And we will save thy battle-flag and guard thy spotless fame!

CHICAGO, August 1, 1864.

## SIAM AND MADAGASCAR.

**National and Natural Characteristics.**

Very much of our knowledge of Oriental lands, as they exist to-day, comes to us through letters from missionaries in the East. In the last number of the *Presbyterian Banner*, a paper published at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, we find an interesting communication from a missionary at Bangkok, Siam, from which we condense the following. The letter is dated May 9:—

The kingdom of Siam is drained principally by three large streams, which flow south or south-southwest into the Gulf—the Bampakong on the east, the Menam or Menam Chowpaga in the middle, and the Tachin on the west. These three constitute the principal arteries of the kingdom, although there are other minor streams of considerable importance. All these streams are connected together by a series of canals and creeks, winding and twisting through each other, so as to form a kind of intricate network. These are the highways of the kingdom, and consequently so many avenues of trade to the capital.

Boats of all sizes and descriptions are constantly seen winding through these canals, or floating upon the bosom of these broad rivers. During the dry season, one special work of the missionary is to thread these weary canals, and to ascend these broad rivers and distribute the Bible to the perishing natives. Occasionally, too, he makes a bolder push out into the gulf, and visits some province two or three hundred miles down the coast. On the present occasion we concluded to take the Tachin, as a region as yet comparatively little visited by missionaries.

A FLOATING HOME.

Imagine a native boat about forty feet long, and about six feet across the beam, and in the centre a small cabin, about twelve feet long. This cabin serves as state room, dining saloon, sitting-room, &c. Then imagine the missionary, his wife, and three or four children, as the case may be, stowed away in that small cabin, together with stores, beds, bedding, cooking utensils, and other indispensables for the journey, and you have a pretty good picture of the missionaries in Siam upon a mission tour. Upon the deck are five or six swarthy natives, acting as boatmen, to propel the boat with oars when necessary, but when a breeze springs up, to hoist sail, and then stretch themselves upon the deck, and perhaps sleep in the broiling sun.

SIAM SUGAR.

The region along the Tachin river has been devoted chiefly to the cultivation of sugar-cane by the Chinese. Vast numbers of Chinese or all dialects flock to Siam every year, and indeed they are now the chief people of the kingdom. Some of the more wealthy have gone into the sugar business, and employ vast numbers of Coolies. On each bank of the river may be seen vast fields of sugar-cane, and in some places it is set down and collected into heaps, ready to be put into boats and taken to the mills, which stud the banks of the stream in great numbers. The cane is ground upon a crude wooden concern, something like an old-fashioned cider-mill, only on a much larger scale, and is turned with buffaloes.

The juice flows through pipes from the mill into a kind of tank, whence it is taken in buckets to the place of boiling. A kind of furnace is built, about ten or twelve feet high, in the top of which a large iron kettle is placed. The whole operation is conducted in rather a primitive style, and, like all sugar-mills, one who uses much of the article had better shut his eyes while visiting them. They manage, however, to make some very pretty sugar, and very cheap, too, which makes a person wonder, after seeing the crude processes through which it has to pass. A young Chinese nobleman in Bangkok has sent to Europe for an improved steam sugar-mill, which is expected shortly.

A SIAMESE FARMING COMMUNITY.

Leaving the sugar district, we came into a farming neighborhood. The Palmyra began to rear its lofty head, which indicates a rice-growing region. Occasionally a plantain-garden was seen on the bank of the river, the broad leaves, split by the winds, were "streaming in shreds" in the breeze. The inhabitants of a farming community generally live in little villages upon the banks of the river. During the day they work in the fields, and at night they return home. The houses are built of bamboo and covered with the leaf of the Nayfra palm, or a kind of thatch made of long coarse grass.

They are generally more comfortable than most of the bamboo houses in the city. In these villages the houses are placed very closely together, and, so far as a stranger can see, and especially a European, they appear to have all "things common." They live thus in communities perhaps because they are somewhat clannish, and partly for mutual defense. Like all country residents, they are comparatively free from many of the vices found in the larger cities, such as gambling, drinking, &c. The temples, too, become scarcer in proportion to the distance from the city.

HOW THE PRIESTS RECEIVE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The priests are generally lazy, arrogant and ignorant. They are looked up to by the people, and indeed they are the professors of the country, and thus they are spoiled. The temples are the public schools and colleges throughout the kingdom. We entered one of these temple grounds with an armful of books. The priests' novices and boys gathered around us to the number of about thirty or forty. We commenced telling them, as well as we could, the story of Jesus; but that only excited their ridicule. We tell them they are wicked, and must be lost, unless saved by Christ; but that is equally absurd, for they have been laying up merit for years. To secure attention we have to touch a more tender point.

Their pride must be humbled. We ask them a question at which they are at once brought to a stand. By looking round about, and referring to the works of nature by which we are surrounded, we ask them who created the world and all things in it. After some hesitation we get the usual reply, *Kot eng*—literally, "born itself," or came by chance. We then proceed to tell them the impossibility of such a thing, and then point to the evidence of design in all things, and thence to the Great Designer. These and other remarks had the desired effect in securing attention, and after distributing some books, we left them reading, at the top of their voices, the history of creation and some of the gospels and acts.

A POOR PLACE FOR TOURISTS.

There is a total lack of variety in the scenery all along these rivers. When a person has seen three miles of it, he has seen the whole. One mile of even the little Juniata is worth the whole of it. There is not even a pleasing legend connected with it, to give it interest. Where such a thing is attempted, it is so fabulous that it becomes disgusting. We visited one place of notoriety, some distance from the river. It is said that a certain king of Siam, upon the birth of a son, was told by a soothsayer that the son would one day cost him his life. Fear haunted him until he sent the child away to Cambodia. When the son grew up, and learned who he was, he collected an army and started to attack his father. The father heard of his coming, and marched out to meet him.

They met upon this spot, when his father's army was defeated, and himself killed. A very high pagoda was erected upon the spot. The present king has rather a disposition to multiply places of renown, and has consequently opened a canal from the river to the pagoda, a distance of about fifteen miles. The old pagoda he has encased with brick, so that it has become a modern pyramid, whose base covers an area of about four acres. It has become a place of resort for priests and others from Bangkok. It is the last place, however, that a European would go to for pleasure. The canal stops short, and the water is stagnant; mosquitoes swarm in thousands; at mid-day the sun pours down his rays unmercifully, and not a shade tree offers protection from the scorching heat. The tourist here, when going to a distance, must carry everything he needs with him, as scarcely anything can be bought on the way

SIAMESE FRUITS.

As if to compensate in part for the warm weather, we are now enjoying some of our richest fruits. Among these, the mango stands perhaps first—a yellow, rich, juicy fruit. Have you ever eaten a mango? After dinner, we will have a dessert. Here comes a dish full of the yellow fruit. Roll up your sleeves nearly to the elbows, and have a basin of water standing by your side to wash your hands occasionally. A finger-bowl will answer the same purpose; but that, in the eyes of some, may appear extravagant for missionaries. Some say the fashionable way is to shave the fruit off close to the seed, and then eat out the slices with a spoon, but that is rather a slow process, and besides some of the best of the fruit is thus lost. After all the precautions that can be taken, however, a person is likely to find the juice running down over his beard, and perhaps extending even to the skirts of his garments. After all the difficulty in eating it, however, the mango is delicious.

Next comes the mango stine—a tart, pulpy fruit, put up in lobes, within a dark, walnut-like shell. Break the shell and lift out the lobes with your fork, and they melt in your mouth. Then there are the pineapple and several other fruits, not at all difficult to take.

But the fruit of the season, among the natives, is the durien—a large fruit about the size of a man's head, and has a prickly shell. Within the shell are lobes, each containing a seed surrounded by a white, pulpy substance, insipid to the taste, and which emits an effluvium of the same nature and even worse than that emitted by a spoiled egg. As the boy said about the skunk, when ripe it can be heard at quite a distance. Olfactories unaccustomed to the smell can scarcely endure it. Notwithstanding, however, the natives pronounce it the best fruit of the season, and we are sorry to say the taste of some of the older missionaries has become so vitiated as really to enjoy it.

In the *Friends' Review* we find copied from the London *Friend* an interesting letter from Madagascar. After recording the death of Mr. Stagg, a respected missionary, it gives this report of the religious views of the Queen of the Island:—

The Government, though not hostile, is favorable chiefly from policy. The Queen can hardly in her judgment suppose there is any solid foundation for the pretensions of the idol-keepers, but perhaps has a sort of impression that her ancestors prospered while resting in their ideas, and that there can be no higher state than existed in their times. She may also imagine some useful news derived from the system of divination. I never heard of her using stronger terms of confidence in the superstitions of the country. The prime minister has no belief in the idols, nor in the diviners, but believes his own understanding quite adequate to the supply of all his requirements for the present and the future. He knows a good deal of Christianity, but perhaps has no real wish to become subject to its requirements.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE QUEEN.

Before the great annual festival of New Year's we went in a body to the Queen to tender our congratulations, and offer the "hasina," or customary dollar which each party offers on going into the presence of the sovereign on such occasions. I was requested to be spokesman, and in Malagasy addressed her Majesty, as she sat surrounded by her court, as follows:—"May you live long, sovereign lady, without affliction, and be happy with your friends. We rejoice in being presented to you at this season of fragrant good, or pleasure; for the new year comes to us with many blessings—the favorable season—the abundant produce—the peace of the country. We thank God for favorable seasons; fruitful fields, peace and even life itself are all bestowments from God. We also think you that you allow no impediment, and give protection to all the Christians; and we confide in you, sovereign lady, that this good treatment of the Christians by you will not be changed. We ask God continually to bless your Majesty, to prosper your Government, the nobles, the officers, and all your Majesty's people—for we wish, and we have no other wish in reference to your country than the prosperity of your Government and the happiness of your people. We present our hasina, and offer our congratulations." The Queen, who wore a splendid native lamba, replied briefly, expressing her pleasure at seeing us, and returned our congratulations with the gently spoken "Veloma," or "May you be happy." She then offered us her hand and retired, attended by the chief officers of the palace and others.

A CURIOUS CEREMONIAL.

The great ceremony of the festival—the bathing of the sovereign, the cooking of the rice and the joka and the eating of the same—took place on Saturday. I went at the repeated invitation of the prime minister. It was near sunset, and we had to wait a full hour before we gained admission to the palace. The ministers and many of the nobles were also waiting. At length we entered the great room in the palace. At the north end was a brightly burning fire on a hearth. The room was filled with people, all in red silk lambas with different colored borders—probably between two and three thousand persons present. After a while the Queen entered from the north door, wearing a small ornament of five silver balls on her head, and wrapped in the folds of a fine large scarlet mantle. Her Majesty saluted the people, received their congratulations in return, and then sat down on a scarlet couch or folded carpet. The room was lighted by glass chandeliers, which did not burn very well; and the vast assembly, when the Queen was seated, sat down on the ground. We sat in the places assigned us. Representatives of the royal family, the nobles, the officers, the landed proprietors, the judges, and general population, then approached the place where the fire was burning, and presented their homage and hasina to the Queen. Our turn was next to the nobles, and the French next to us, in the order assigned to us.

After some time, earthen vessels called *sinee*, and a ladle—a gourd, or cow's horn, or shell with wooden handle—were brought in with great ceremony, and taken to the northeast corner of the room. These vessels belonged to Andrianimpoinemerina, the father of the first Radama, and the founder of the present dynasty. Other vessels of water were then brought in with earthen pots, which were put upon the stone river on the fire. In these water and rice were put; and while the rice was cooking, the Queen rose, and, attended by the officers of the palace, walked to the northeast corner of the room, where she took off the large scarlet lamba, which was then held before her by men with outstretched arms, screening the corner to which the Queen had retired. Here she bathed, this, and the preparation and eating of the rice, constituting the grand ceremony of the occasion; the latter being symbolical of the anticipated plenty of the season. I was informed that the Queen's bathing consisted chiefly in sitting down and having some water poured on her head. As soon as the Queen came forth a signal was passed to the door, and the cannon along the sides of the hill announced to the people that the Queen had bathed, and authorizing them also to bathe.

THE CLOSING BIT OF ETIQUETTE.

The rice was by this time cooked, and was taken out and mixed with honey, some in a gilt dish being handed to the Queen. It was then served to the assembly in dishes of silver and porcelain, &c., and when these were not sufficient, on plantain leaves. The guns were again fired, that the people might know the Queen had eaten rice, and might cook and eat their own. Soon after this the company rose, saluted the Queen, and retired. It still rained, and I was amused to see the nobles and chiefs, as they approached the door, pull off their silk lambas, and fold them up and put them under the other garments, apparently very anxious to prevent the rich borders getting wet.

THE RITE OF SPRINKLING.

The Queen then walked through the crowd to the door, with a nicely curved bull's horn in her left hand. It was filled with water, which she sprinkled with the other hand on the company right and left, and, proceeding outside the door, dispensed the same boon to the multitude there. I understood this did not represent any purification, but a promise of rain throughout the year now begun.

—The Prince and Princess of Wales have laid the corner-stone of a monument to be erected at the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, near Southampton, to the memory of the medical officers who died in the Crimean war.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MIND YOUR STOPS.—Punctuation—that is, putting your stops in the right places—cannot be too sedulously studied. We lately read, in a country paper, the following account of Lord Palmerston's appearance in the House of Commons:—"Lord Palmerston then entered on his head, a white hat upon his feet, large but well-polished boots upon his brow, a dark cloud in his hand, his faithful walking-stick in his eye, a menacing glare saying nothing. He sat down."

VITAL STATISTICS OF PARIS.—The returns recently published give the population of the city of Paris at 1,696,151; number of deaths last year, 42,185. The ratio of mortality, it will be seen, is about the same as that of New York, where the population slightly exceeds one million, and the number of deaths in 1863 was reported at 25,196. The French capital is divided into twenty-one arrondissements, each of which has a Mayor. Number of births last year, 52,382—26,505 boys and 25,507 girls. Of this number 14,501 were illegitimate. The number of marriages was 15,911.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HEAT.—Philosopher to sharp boy—"What are the properties of heat?"

Boy—"The chief property is that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them."

Philosopher—"Very good; give me an example."

Boy—"In summer, when it is hot, the day is long; in winter, when it is cold, the day is short."

EXIT philosopher, lost in amazement that so familiar an instance should have so long escaped his own observation.

CANNING'S ORATORICAL POWERS.—Speaking, one day, of the fine edge of Canning's humor, he observed, "You see the joke sparkling in his eye before he gives it utterance. It appeared to me to furnish a sort of intellectual parallel to the natural fact that light travels quicker than sound—you behold the flash before you hear the report." On another occasion, he said there were moments when Pitt and Fox carried their audience along with them with a power that appeared at the time almost irresistible; "but," added he, "so varied are Canning's qualifications, such his eloquence, wit, and humor, and so striking his figure and manner, that I really must account him, on the whole, as perfect an orator as I have ever known. Ah!" said he, "Canning is now at the top of everything, and he is about to marry his daughter into one of our noble families, and Mrs. Canning will become a peeress—and—then—the bubble will burst."—*Harford's Recollections of Wilberforce.*

SALA LIBELLING THE AMERICANS.—Drunk, the American is voluble enough; sober, he is a surly, churlish, ill-conditioned fellow. Of course, I do not allude to Americans of liberal education or gentle breeding; they are as urbane and as chatty as gentlefolks generally are all over the world; but it is the sudden revulsion from intercourse with polished, and cultivated, and sprightly friends, to a revolting fellowship with persons whose manners are as those of hogs, and whose demeanor is as that of grisly bears, which disheartens, and at length exasperates, a foreigner. During my first month in America, I followed the custom of lifting my hat when I had to address a stranger, of saying, "If you please," when I asked for anything in a shop, and "Thank you," when I received my change. I found that the people never dreamed of rendering me a like courtesy, so I left off being polite, demanded that which I required in as coarse and overbearing a tone as I could command, and got on much the better for it.

POULTICING THE WRONG MAN.—A curious story is going the rounds of a mistake in a mustard poultice at a hotel. A lady, whose husband was suffering from cold, got up at midnight and went below to fetch a mustard poultice. In her agitation she mistook the room on her return, and went into one where was a light burning as dimly as in that she left—a room altogether similar, and apparently her husband in bed fast asleep. She applied the mustard poultice to his chest, and sat quietly at his bedside till it began to draw. It did draw; but it drew an infuriated scream from the poor fellow who had been the subject of her unconscious solicitude. At the sound of the unaccustomed voice, the nature of the accident which had befallen her and her patient was at once visible, and she rushed headlong from the mustarded man into the arms of her liege lord. Both parties told their story the next day, and had to leave amidst the laughter of the hotel occupants.

"COME AND SEE ME."—Never take "come and see me" as a phrase meant in earnest, unless it is accompanied with a date. An invitation without "circumstance" is no invitation at all. Depend upon it, if any gentleman or lady desire your company, he or she will appoint a time for your visit. "Call on me when you can make it convenient," "drop in as you are passing," "make us a visit whenever you have an hour or two to spare," are social indefinitisms by which men of the world understand that they are not expected to do the thing requested. When people wish to be cheaply polite, there is nothing like this kind of vagueness. The complimentary small change of society should always be taken at a large discount. It is never worth its face, or anything like it. Yet it is a convenient medium of exchange for all that; and heavy debts of gratitude, that ought to be requited in better coin, are often paid with it. People who have more polish than principle use it lavishly—plain, blunt, honest men sparingly or not at all. Whoever makes a friendly visit to a fashionable house on the strength of a mere "Come and see," will be likely enough to find that the family circle which he has dropped into by request is as ungenial as the arctic circle, and to leave it with a chilly feeling about the heart that will prevent him from venturing into the same high latitude thereafter. But when a whole-souled fellow, whom you know to be your friend, grasps you vigorously by the hand and says—"Come and dine with me to-day—dinner on the table at five o'clock—be sure to come, we shall expect you"—go if you can, and you will be all the better for it, both in mind and body. One likes to meet friends at the hospitable board—one's own or theirs, it matters not which—but a nod in the street is all-sufficient from a fashionable acquaintance.

WHY DO WE SHAKE HANDS?—The learned Dr. Humphrey has given us the solution to this frequently conjectured problem. He says:—"It is a very old-fashioned way of indicating friendship. Jehu said to Jehonadab, 'Is thine heart right as my heart is with thine heart?' If it be give me thine hand.' It is not merely an old-fashioned custom, it is a strictly natural one; and, as usual in such cases, we may find a physiological reason, if we only take the pains to search for it. The animals cultivate friendship by the sense of touch as well as by the senses of smell, hearing, and sight; and for this purpose they employ the most sensitive part of their bodies. They rub their noses together, or they lick one another with their tongues. Now, the hand is a part of the human body in which the sense of touch is highly developed; and after the manner of animals, we not only like to see and hear our friend (we do not usually smell him, though Isaac, when his eyes were dim, resorted to this sense as a means of recognition), we also touch him, and promote the kindly feelings by the contact and reciprocal pressure of the sensitive hands. Observe, too, how this principle is illustrated by one her of our modes of greeting. When we wish to determine whether a substance be perfectly smooth, and are not quite satisfied with the information conveyed by the fingers, we apply it to the lips and rub it gently upon them. We do so because we know by experience that the sense of touch is more actively developed in the lips than in the hands. Accordingly, when we wish to reciprocate the warmer feelings we are not content with the contact of the hands, and we bring the lips into service. A shake of hands suffices for friendship in undemonstrative England at least; but a kiss is the token of a more tender affection."

THE CARE OF THE EYES.—Until one begins to feel the effect of impaired vision, he can hardly estimate the value of eyesight; and, consequently, from ignorance or carelessness, he is apt to neglect a few simple precautions, by the observance of which his sight might be preserved. First, never use a writing-desk or table with your face towards a window. In such cases the rays of light come directly upon the pupil of the eyes, and, causing an unnatural and forced contraction thereof, soon permanently injure the sight. Next, when your table or desk is near a window, sit so that your face turns from, not towards, the window while you are writing. If your face is towards the window, the oblique rays strike the eye and injure it nearly as much as the direct rays when you sit in front of the window. It is best always to sit or stand while reading or writing with the window behind you; and next to that with the light coming over your left side; then the light illumines the paper or book, and does not shine abruptly upon the eye-ball. The same remarks are applicable to artificial light. We are often asked what is the best light—gas, candles, oil, or camphene? Our answer is, it is immaterial which, provided the light of either be strong enough and do not flicker. A gas fish-tail burner should never be used for reading or writing, because there is a constant oscillation or flickering of the flame. Candles, unless they have self-consuming wicks, which do not require snuffing, should not be used. We need scarcely say that oil wicks, which crust over, and thus diminish the light, are good for nothing; and the same is true of compounds of the nature of camphene, unless the wicks are properly trimmed of all their gummy deposit after standing twenty-four hours. But, whatever the artificial light used, let it strike the paper or book which you are using, whenever you can, from over the left shoulder. This can always be done with gas, for that light is strong enough, and so is the light from camphene, oil, &c., provided it comes through a circular burner like the argand. But the light, whatever it be, should always be protected from the air in the room by a glass chimney, so that the light may be steady.


# FOURTH EDITION.


## LATER FROM THE VALLEY.

### EARLY SAID TO HAVE BEEN REINFORCED.

### Rebels to take the Offensive.

**Special to The Evening Telegraph.**

WASHINGTON, August 19.—From the fact of Sheridan capturing prisoners belonging to Longstreet's Corps, in the engagement near Strasburg, on Wednesday last, it is evident that Early has been reinforced by a portion—the larger most probably—of Longstreet's forces.

It is known that Longstreet's men, who were captured on Sunday by Birney, above Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James river, belonged to a division which was under marching orders for the valley when our forces crossed the river and got them into the fight.

There can be no longer any doubt of the Rebel intentions in the Shenandoah. They have determined upon a vigorous campaign. Early has been or will be reinforced. Grant, however, is fully prepared for such developments.

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

**Arrival of Wounded—Artillery Attack on the Ninth Corps.**

FORTRESS MONROE, August 18.—The hospital steamer *Connecticut* arrived to-day at noon, from Deep Bottom, James river, with 400 wounded, mostly in the battle of Tuesday, and belonging to the 2d and 10th Army Corps. They were transferred to the hospital steamship *Atlantic*, at this place, which sailed for Philadelphia at 4 o'clock P. M.

The *Connecticut* left Deep Bottom this evening. Yesterday was comparatively quiet with the army on both sides of the James river. Whilst the *Connecticut* was lying at Deep Bottom very heavy cannonading was heard up the river, commencing at 1 o'clock and lasting till 2:30 this morning. The result was not ascertained when the steamer left.

LATER.

5 P. M.—The mail steamer *Vanderbilt*, from City Point, has just arrived. At 8 o'clock this morning the Rebels made a furious attack on our lines, or rather that portion consisting of General Burnside's old Corps, and to their left. The fighting was chiefly with artillery, and lasted nearly two hours, when the enemy fell back, without attempting an assault on our works. Our loss was small.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, August 19.

SENATE.—Mr. St. Clair offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill to disfranchise deserters from the United States army. Passed.

Mr. Clymer offered the following resolution:—

*Whereas*, It is alleged that the officers of the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, or Provisional Regiment, are without commissions, and the regiment, although in the front, without surgeons,

*Therefore*, in order to ascertain where the neglect lies, be it

*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to furnish, at his earliest convenience, any correspondence that he may have had with the President or the War Department in relation thereto.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Johnson offered the following:—

*Whereas*, The General Assembly is now in session under the proclamation of the Governor, and an adjourned session has become unnecessary; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the joint resolution declaring that the Legislature will meet in adjourned session on August 23, 1864, be and the same is hereby rescinded; and, in lieu thereof,

*Resolved*, That the members of the two Houses will meet in the hall of the two Houses on Tuesday, August 23, at 4 o'clock, and count the vote on the Amendments to the Constitution.

The resolution was passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Smith (Chester), from the Committee on Revenue, presented a report, embracing some modifications of the law taxing railroad companies, bankers, &c.

No radical change was made in the amount or manner of collection, but several ambiguous expressions were revised.

The bill accompanying the report was passed.

A supplement to the General Bounty law, not affecting Philadelphia, was considered.

## MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

### Hearing of Alleged Murderess, Margaret Clark.

This morning, at the United States Court Rooms, a further hearing was had before United States Commissioner Sergeant, in the case of Mrs. Margaret Clark, of county Amirin, Ireland, charged with the murder, on the high seas, of Margaret Ward, of Donegal, Ireland.

The parties were passengers on the ship *Lady Emily Peel*, from Londonderry, and during the passage, about two weeks since, a scuffle ensue between the women Ward and Clark, during which it is alleged that the latter knocked her opponent down, causing such serious injuries that the death of Mrs. Ward took place that night.

The arrest took place yesterday by Deputy United States Sharkey, during the progress of the fight on the same vessel, narrated in another portion of THE TELEGRAPH.

McKeever, the alleged murderer of McMaster, is one of the principal witnesses against Margaret.

John McCoy, sworn.—Am a carpenter on board the *Emily Peel*, saw the occurrence of the quarrel; was sitting on the after-hatch, smoking, at the time; saw Mrs. Ward having hold of Mrs. Clark's child; saw Mrs. Clark coming and pulling the child away from her (Mrs. Ward), and giving her (Mrs. Ward) a push.

She (Mrs. Ward) fell on the top sail-yard, on the lee side of the ship, and then fell over; Mr. Cole got hold of Mr. Clark by the shoulder and pulled her away. She (Mrs. C.) went away, and Mrs. Ward came across to me and said, "don't you think it very foolish to fall out about children?"

She (Mrs. Ward) did not fall very hard; she had no distance to fall; do not know whether she struck her head or not; did not take any notice whether she (Mrs. Ward) got up with any difficulty; saw no marks upon her person; she did not say to me she was hurt; Mrs. Ward said she would go and look for Mrs. Clark and make friends with her.

The affair occurred about 7 o'clock in the evening; saw her again (Mrs. W.) again at about 10 o'clock; she seemed to be in a delirious state then; she talked on continuously; she was not lying down, but was upon deck in the air.

She was violent in her actions, and several had to hold her; she got calmer afterwards; she asked me to be nursing when I saw her, "What cause was me most night?" I told her she had better go to sleep; saw her half an hour before she died; this was in the latter part of the day after the difficulty occurred; then she was lying in bed in a dozy state.

Half hour afterwards she died; did not appear to be a very strong woman; probably between thirty and forty years of age; heard it said she was a weak woman; do not know whether she was a temperate woman or not.

John McCoy, sworn—Am a physician on board the *Emily Peel* on her last voyage from Londonderry; been physician since January last; my first voyage on board this vessel; saw difficulty between Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Ward.

It was the latter part of the month of July; heard Mrs. Clark was sitting on the poop of the vessel, and ran down on hearing a cry; then saw Mrs. Clark give her (Mrs. Ward) a push, and she (Mrs. Ward) fell; I think she gave her a hard push; she fell alongside of the ship.

Don't think Mrs. Ward struck her head in falling; Mr. McCool assisted her up; saw Mrs. Ward afterwards talking to Mrs. Clark, and saw her again about two hours afterwards, when I was called below to see her in her bed, and found her delirious; the witness continued to state that she was laboring from nervous excitement. At ten o'clock she again came upon deck. Gave her some medicine at six o'clock. The next morning the delirium had passed off. Then gave her some wine and water, which she could not swallow. Saw her at different times during the day until she died. Saw no marks of violence upon her body. I believed she died from the shock consequent to nervous excitement.

Other witnesses were being examined at the time we closed our report.

Mrs. Clark is a young widow lady, with two children, and is quite prepossessing in appearance.


# FIFTH EDITION!


## REBEL MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE.

### Woodward Mortally Wounded and Captured.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., August 19.—A small scout sent out from here yesterday returned at midnight, and reported three hundred Rebels under Frank Woodward, at Garrettsburg, twelve miles from here, at six o'clock last night. They were well mounted and armed, mostly with navy revolvers, and were pressing horses and mules indiscriminately. They were supposed to be *en route* to join Adam Johnson.

CLARKSVILLE, August 19, 10:30 A. M.—Woodward attacked Hopkinsville about four o'clock this morning, and was repulsed by a company of the 52d Kentucky, and one hundred home guards. On the second charge Woodward was mortally wounded and taken prisoner. Two Rebel soldiers were killed, and the Union soldiers sustained no loss. The Rebels are still hovering around the town, and another attack is expected.

## REBEL REPORT FROM MOBILE

### Dog River Bar Passed by our Gunboats.

### FIRE OPENED ON THE REBEL BATTERIES AND GUNBOATS.

### The "Mississippi Monitors" Open on the City.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The latest intelligence from Mobile is the following, from the Richmond *Sentinel* of the 17th, received at the Navy Department to-day:—

"MOBILE, August 15.—This evening, two monitors and five gunboats passed Dog river bar, and coming up to within two miles of the obstructions, opened fire for three hours on our batteries and gunboats, doing no damage. Our four gunboats replied handsomely. Our batteries were silent at sunset, and the enemy hauled off.

"A special despatch to the *Register*, from Ox Pond on the 14th, says, Chalmers dashed into Abbeville and whipped the enemy, capturing twenty-five prisoners, and then fell back four miles, when the enemy attacked him and were repulsed.

"Our loss was 5 killed and 25 wounded. The enemy lost 50 killed and 250 wounded and 40 prisoners.

"Firing was heard in the direction of Fort Morgan this morning."

**Rumored Reconnoissance to Fair Oaks.**

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The mail steamer which arrived to-day reports that there was a rumor at City Point when she left yesterday, that a strong reconnoissance sent out by General Hancock had reached Fair Oaks.

**MORE DEPREDATIONS OF THE "TALLAHASSEE."**

BOSTON, August 19.—The schooner *Leopard* has arrived from Cornwallis, N. S., and reports that on the 10th, off Martinicus, she was captured by the *Tallahassee*, and released on giving bonds for $2000.

The pirate put ten men on board, belonging to a barque from Portland for Picton. Next morning the *Leopard* steered into Monhegan, and the men came ashore in a boat. The *Leopard* subsequently saw the *Tallahassee* capture and burn two schooners. The pirates destroyed all the provisions and started the water-casks on board the *Leopard*.

**FROM GRANT AND SHERIDAN.**

**Special to The Evening Telegraph.**

WASHINGTON, August 19.—There is no news here to-day, except that from Generals Grant and Sheridan. From both the reports are favorable.

The fighting on the north of the James is severe, but our troops are making steady progress.

The movement of Sheridan to Berryville was for prudential reasons, to prevent a flanking movement through Snickers' Gap.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

BALTIMORE, August 19.—Wheat steady. Corn dull and 1 cent lower. Whisky dull and nominal at $1 91. Groceries firm.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Stocks are easier. Chicago and Rock Island, 113½; Cumberland preferred, 61; Illinois Central Scrip, 132½; Michigan Southern, 91; Guaranteed, 149¾; New York Central, 130¾; Penn Coal, 112; Reading, 136½; Hudson River, 122; Erie, 112¾; Cleveland and Toledo 132; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 118¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 125½; Chicago and North Western, 57¾; Treasury Notes, 110; Ten-forty, 102; Five-twenty Coupons, 110¼; Registered 6s, 108½; Gold, 256.


TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skilfully adjusted by C. H. NEEDLES, cor. of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Department for same, conducted by ladies, TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. The most complete and varied stock on hand, consisting, in part, of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c. jel0-3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. G. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.
H. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted
BY THE
SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
for Soldiers,
Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 912 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada. ly 20-3m

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.
If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to run to amends;
If with cloth-boots bowed to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing it a long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to heaven—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three*.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
Your life will be one of duty.
By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. au5-tf


## SHIPPING.


STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, August 20.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, August 27.
ETNA, Saturday, September 3.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or the equivalent in Currency:—
First Cabin.....Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London $5 00 Steerage to London.... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris.... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg $0 00 Steerage to Hamburg... 37 00
Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY, August 13, 1864.
The British ship VANCOUVER, Captain J. D. Carlisle, will sail as above.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.,
au21-tf No. 191 WALNUT Street.


## RAILROAD LINES.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.

The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

Will leave as follows, viz:— FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation..... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express..... 3 00
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation..... 2 25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express..... 3 25
At 4 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)..... 1 75
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1st Class Ticket..... 2 25
2d Class do..... 1 50
At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket..... 2 25
2d Class do..... 1 50

For Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., 3:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and intermediate Stations, at 5 P. M.